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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVIII NO. 203 BOMBAY, THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 11, 1930 PRICE ONE ANNA

COUNCIL ELECTION FIASCO.

—:o:—

Rain And Congress Volunteers Co-operate!

VOTERS KEEP AWAY

Polling Booths Submerged In Water

The unprecedented showers of rain that Bombay had on Wednesday turned the Council election in the City into a fiasco. All the booths were practically washed away and it seemed that nature co-operated with Congress volunteers in keeping away those few voters who wanted to register their votes.

Though the voters did not turn up the Congress volunteers—both men and women braved the fury of the tempestous rains and were at their posts of persuading the stray voters to refrain from voting.

The candidates seeing the gloomy turn the events had taken hurriedly met in conference and "protested" against nature to the Government. The Collector of Bombay later in the day assured them that the Governor had consented to postpone the elections.

The polling booth of Mr. Ramchandra Bhatt at Gowalia Tank was completely swept away and the poor candidate has to wait drenching in the rain.

In the suburbs there was practically no voting. Seth Abdullah, Senapati of the Vile Parle Satyagraha Camp, was arrested at the Andheri polling booth.

The news from Gujarat and the districts tell the same tale. The votes registered at different places were very poor. There were lathi charges at Nadiad, Bhandhuka and other places in Gujarat.

LATHI CHARGES AT POLLING BOOTHS IN GUJRAT

Unprecedented floods marked the dawn of the Council Election Day in Bombay on Wednesday. The police had made elaborate arrangements to prevent the picketing of the three polling booths, but nature came forward to help the Congress and make the elections look a huge farce.

The downpour of rain had commenced at 11 the previous night and it continued till the next day without a minute's relief. The low-lying parts in the city were flooded, necessitating complete stoppage of railway and tram communications.

Some of the oldest residents of Bombay declare that the floods were unprecedented in the history of the city and even surpassed the deluge o 1923.

Picturesque scenes were witnessed near the polling booths at all the three centres. Exactly at 7 a.m. the "War Council" despatched volunteers to the booths for picketing. When Sir Vasantrao Dhabolkar and another candidate, accompanied by canvassers, arrived at the Gowalia Tank earlier, they found the booth in a pool of water.

NATURE SUPPORTS CONGRESS!

One of the candidates remarked to a "Chronicle" representative that even nature seemed to support the Congress!"

The polling booth on Azad Maidan was in an equally bad state, the maidan appearing like a miniature lake. The booths were deserted and some of the tables from the candidate's enclosures were found floating in knee-deep water.

All the four candidates standing for election, noticing no signs of the storm abating, hurriedly held a Conference and sent a written "protest" to the Collector of Bombay, who is the polling officer, stating that the election was not possible in the prevailing weather.

The Collector, in order to conform with the technicalities of electoral rules to postpone the elections, put himself immediately in communication with the Governor at Poona, and obtained a telephone message allowing permission of the Bombay Government to postpone the elections.

LEAKING BOOTHS.

In the meanwhile there were lively demonstrations in front of the polling booths at Gowalia Tank and Azad Maidan. The road leading to the Gowalia Tank booth was submerged in water, but Congress volunteers waded through it and reached the entrance of the booths. A posse of policemen with unfurled umbrellas stood shivering in the continuous downpour of rain. The booth was leaking heavily and water was just gathering in the maidan. A large number of spectators also managed to reach the booths, not to register their votes, but to hold demonstrations shouting "Boycott Councils."

Passing motor cars and gharries received the unwelcome attention of the demonstrators, who thinking that people were arriving to register their votes, shouted out "Shun the Councils, don't be traitors."

THE POOR CLERKS!

The most to suffer from the inclement weather were the poor polling clerks who till late in the day were unaware that the elections had been postponed. At the Azad Maidan they stood patiently till water came up to their knees and then mounted the tables and squatted with the ballot boxes on their laps.

Much fun and frolic was witnessed near the Azad Maidan booth. A lady member of the Desh Sevika Sangha posted herself near the entrance to the booth, while a large contingent of Congress voluntees carrying boycott banners lined the doorway. A posse of policemen unable to stand the brain of remaining in the ankle-

(Continued on Page 5.)

WORKING COMMITTEE.

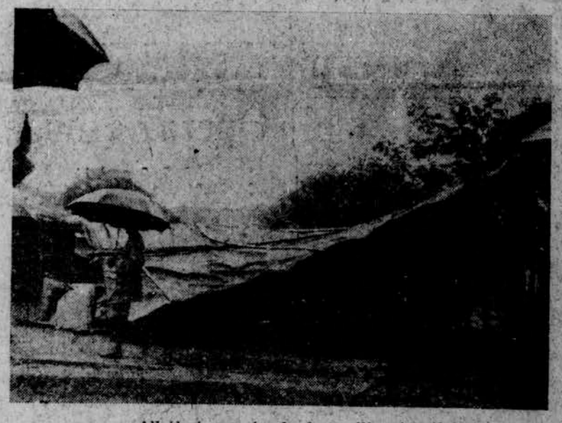
To Meet At Lucknow On Oct. 7.

LUCKNOW, Sept. 10.

The next meeting of the Congress Working Committee will be held at Lucknow on October 7.—A. P.

ELECTION BOOTHS IN BOMBAY FLOODED—NOT WITH VOTERS BUT WITH RAIN :—

Since Tuesday night and throughout Wednesday Bombay had incessant showers of rain which not only flooded the main streets of Bombay but literally washed out the election, to the local Legislative Council which were announced for the day. Photos give a faint idea of the plight of the polling booths in the City. Polling Stations appeared like swimming baths. Here are three pictures taken at two different stations, Esplanade and Gowalia Tank. The insert shows Dr. Collasco being picketed.



All that remained of a polling booth.

MEN AND WOMEN PICKETERS ASSAULTED

Very Few Voters Go To Polling Booths In The Districts.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Sept. 10.

Elections for Non-Mahomedan Surat Urban constituency in the Bombay Legislative Council was practically uncontested as due to lathi charges during the last assembly elections four candidates had almost retired from the field leaving only Sardar Jehmuras Mody as sole candidate! Yesterday Sjt. C. M. Gandhi (Liberal) informed the returning officer of his decision not to contest the elections and Sjt. G. N. Shael another candidate had been persuaded by Congress to withdraw his candidature. Rao Bahadur Ranjit Kalabhai, the third Hindu candidate also appeared lukewarm on account of popular demonstrations. So when the polling booths opened this morning neither candidates nor their workers were present. Notwithstanding this the Local Congress War Council made elaborate preparations for vigorous picketing and posted a double cordon of 200 men and lady volunteers at present voters are going to the "castle."

The Election took a purely communal turn only Parsi voters appearing for voting. At nine a batch of 90 volunteers were arrested while trying to stop a motor car containing Parsi voters by lying in front of the car. Another batch took its place

KASTURBA GANDHI ALLEGED ROUGH HANDLING

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Sept. 10.

Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, leader of women volunteers came in for much rough handling jostling at the hands of voters and officers. Voting was practically dull, only about fifty votes polled. All were Parsis. A few volunteers including one lady was reported to have received injuries. Thousands of people watching picketing.

ONLY 13 VOTERS OUT OF 4100 IN NADIAD

—:o:—

Picketing In Every Street And Bazar

(From Our Correspondent.)

NADIAD, Sept. 10.

There was efficient peaceful picketing of council election at Nadiad. Miss Rahina Taiyabji was twice arrested. Mrs and Miss Abbas Tayabji arrived specially from Baroda to supervise and organise Council picketing. Rahimaben Taiyabji led a huge procession of lady picketers this morning. In every street and bazar both ladies and male volunteers are picketing. At 9 A.M. 20 ladies including Miss Taiyabji and 40 male volunteers were arrested after one hour but through the

(Continued on Page 5.)

(Continued from column

Raja Sher Muhammad Khan of Domeli, Rao Bahadur R. Srinivasan, Mrs. Subbaroyan (wife of Chief Minister of Madras) Sir Saiyid Sultan Ahmad, Hon'ble Mr. S. B. Tambe, Mr. U. Aung Thin, Sardar Sahib Sardar Ujjal Singh, Mr. C. E. Wood and Mr. Zafrullah Khan.—A. P.

CHOSEN FOR THE LONDON TAMASHA

—:o:—

Men Who Represent Themselves

16 MAHARAJAS INCLUDED IN COMPANY

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

His Excellency the Viceroy has issued on behalf of His Majesty's Government invitations to the following to attend the Indian Round Table Conference. It is understood that it is possible that as a result of correspondence still in progress a few names may shortly be added to the list now published.

TO REPRESENT STATES.

List of Indian States delegation numbering 16:—Their Highnesses the Maharajah of Alwar, Maharaja of Baroda, Nawab of Bhopal, Maharajah of Bikaner, Maharaja Rana of Dholpur, Maharaja of Kashmir, Maharaja of Nawanagar, Maharaja of Patiala, Maharaja of Rewa, Chief of Sangli, and Sir Prabashankar Pattani, Sir Manubhai Mehta, Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmed Khan, Nawab Sir Muhammad Akbar Hydari, Sir Mirza Muhammad Ismail and Colonel K. N. Haksar.

THE CHOSEN 50.

The following are 50 delegates from British India:—

H. H. Aga Khan, Nawab Sir Abdul Qaiyum Khan, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dr. B. R. R. Ambedkar, Mr. U. Ba Pe, Srijut Chandhradhar Barooah, Mr. J. N. Basu, Sir Shah Nawaz Khan, Ghulam Murtaza Khan Bhutto, Sir Hubert Carr, Diwan Chamanlal Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Maharajadhiraja of Dharbanga, Mr. O. De Glanville, Mr. Fazulhaq, Mr. M. M. Ohn Ghine, Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi, Lt.-Col. H. A. J. Gidney, Khan Bahadur Hafiz Hidayat Hussain, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Junior), Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. T. E. Gavin Jones, Rao Bahadur Siddappa Totappa Kambli, Hon'ble Sir Provash Chandra Mitter, Dr. B. S. Moonje, Dewan Bahadur A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Nawab of Chittari, Maulana Muhammad Ali, Sir Muhammad Shafi, Diwan Bahadur Raja Narendranath, Mr. Narendranath Law, Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam, Raja Krishnachandra Raja of Parlakimedi, Sir A. P. Patro, Diwan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao, Sardar Sampuran Singh, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Right Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Pheroze Sethna, Mrs. Shah Nawaz (daughter of Sir Muhammed Shafi and wife of Mian Shah Nawaz, ex-Member of Assembly), Captain

(Continued in column 4.)

BOMBAY UNDER WATER

—:o:—

Record Rainfall In 44 Years

22 INCHES IN 24 HOURS

Complete Dislocation Of Traffic : Houses And Trees Collapse

NO BRIGHTER OUTLOOK FOR TO-DAY

Close on the heels of the heavy deluge for a few hours on Saturday night, Bombay had another experience of heavy showers of rain on Wednesday.

On Tuesday morning, there was a smart shower; and the weather continued wet throughout the day with drizzling rain. Towards the evening there was a short break, but it was only the lull before the storm which was to set in very soon.

About 11 p.m. on Tuesday night, the rains burst in with all the fury of the elements, and continued throughout the night and the greater part of Wednesday. By Wednesday morning, all practically localities were flooded. At Girgaum, Nall Bazar, and the adjacent areas, pedestrians had to wade through either knee-deep or hip-high water, which inundated the shops damaging the goods, especially those of the grain-dealers. Similar was the fate of the other low-lying localities towards the north, at Parel, Dadar, etc. Even the Fort area, and a section of Queens Road along Chowpaty which generally are never flooded were under knee-deep water for some time in the morning. The Azad Maidan was one vast sheet of water stretching from Dhobi Talao to Bori Bunder. The Oval Maidan was not as much affected as the Esplanade one.

In the opinion of many old residents of the city, such a heavy deluge is unprecedented during the last 25 years in Bombay.

A couple of trees opposite St. Xaxier's College on Cruickshank Road yielded to the fury of the storm and were uprooted.

The tram-service was absolutely stopped since early morning. The Colaba Causeway was flooded with deep water, making it impossible to take out any trams from the Depot near by. There was, therefore, no tram service even in the Fort, though the area was clear of floods.

RAILWAY TRAINS DISORGANISED.

The railway trains were also completely disorganised. From Bandra to Grant Road, the B. B and C. I. line was breached at many places. The Gujarat Mail, Frontier Mail and other through trains had to be kept halting at Dadar or Bandra, and the passengers had to go to Bombay by taxi.

The local train-service was absolutely suspended, and the residents of the suburbs had no means to go to their work in the city, except by motor cars.

The G. I. P. trains were running with considerable irregularity. The through trains arrived late by many hours. The local line was breached at some places with deep floods, and here the passengers had to be transhipped from one train to another.

At Grant Road station, the lines between the two platforms were heavily flooded.

The motor bus service was also suspended on all lines, except from Colaba to Crawford Market.

The taxis and carriages were in great demand and and people had therefore to pay heavy rates of hire, in the absence of the other vehicular traffic.

The rain subsided a little after noon, and after 1 p.m. the tram service was partially resumed in the Fort and on the Girgaum and Kalbadevi lines.

On account of the rains, the elections for the Bombay Council which were due to be held on Wednesday were postponed. Most of the markets and bazars remained automatically closed.

All the schools remained closed.

The rain which began to fall heavily since 11 p.m. on Tuesday night, continued to fall unceasingly and with renewed vigour, as it were. At about 2 a.m. on Wednesday there was a slight lessening of the force which gave hope to those who were forced to keep vigil that it would cease. But in less than ten minutes it began to fall heavily and with unabated force, the downpour continued till morning.

THREE INJURED IN HOUSE COLLAPSE.

At Kalachowki owing to incessant rain a house collapsed injuring three persons who were removed to the hospital.

At Byculla near Victoria Gardens the roads were flooded and

(Continued on Page 7.)

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Sixteen Words and

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For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—AGENTS on Pay or Commission for our Swadeshi Silk Goods in Bombay Presidency. Apply immediately to SREE LAKSHMI SILK MANUFACTURING WORKS, Peddapuram.
A R3217

WANTED—A Hindu High Class family LADY Gujarati or Deccani, vegetarian, matric passed, must know Gujarati sewing, knitting, needlework and music as a COMPANION for a Gujarati girl—residing gharia coal fields. Boarding and lodging free. If a lady wishes to accompany with her husband may engage her husband also—pay according to qualifications. Apply personally between 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. MADHAVJI MEPABHAI, C/o Javeri Surajmal Lallubhai, Vachha Gandhi Road, Gamdevi, Bombay.
A R3221

POST—LADY COMPANION TO Her Highness with thorough knowledge of English and Hindustani. Salary—upto 700/. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc. by State Rules. Apply with photograph which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered before 15th September, 1930 to Home Minister, in HIS HIGHNESS' GOVERNMENT, ALWAR.
A 1550

WANTED—AGENTS to canvass order for Pure High Grown Nilgiri Teas, on a salary of Rs. 50/- and 12-1/2 per cent Commission. Quality guaranteed. For particulars apply to, THE NILGIRI TEA EXPORT CO., Mettupalaiyam.
T R3216

WANTED—A Lady Doctor, L.C.-P.S., in the grade of Rs 100—10—250, for the Nadiad Municipal Maternity House. Apply sharp before the 25th September, 1930, to the Chief Officer, Nadiad City Municipality, stating qualification, age and experience with testimonials if any, and the minimum pay expected.
A 1576

WANTED—A RETIRED OFFICER from the Indian Audit and Accounts service for the post of the Deputy Accountant General, Jammu and Kashmir State. Pay Rs. 800-50-1000 p.m. Period three years. Appointment to be on probation for one year. Leave and Travelling allowance according to State Rules. Apply to:—The ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, His Highness Government Jammu and Kasmir, Srinagar, Kashmir State.
A 1570

Trade Announcement.

HAVE YOU TASTED SWAN TEA? Try a Lb. to-day, and convince yourself for its flavour and colour. Sold by PERRY AND CO. Grant Road, and DADAR STAR BAKERY Branches.
T R3170

THE GWALIOR

SUN brand

PORTLAND CEMENT

surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Allpore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay
Tel. No 21934

Medical.

IS REJUVENATION POSSIBLE WITHOUT OPERATION OR INJECTION? Yes, science succeeded it. For full particulars. Apply SAILASRAM," P. O. Chandanpur (Khulna) Bengal.
M R3102

Loans

WANTED—Loan of Rs. 1½ lakhs on valuable tea Estate, Ootacamund. Apply to Box No. 263 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R3176

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—At Jubbulpore, a large DWELLING HOUSE in Napier Town, Bhortal. Further particulars on application to Box No. 273, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R3215

Educational

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE London diploma in two months, taught free by Post December examination. Apply prospectus PAITHANKER 262 Budhawar, Poona City.
M R3186

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR TYPEWRITER USERS RIBBONS AND CARBONS—Best German Make, assorted colou-s for almost all machines, exceptionally cheap. Apply Post Box No. 974, Bombay.
N R3211

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BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO., LTD.

Owing to the recent heavy rains a large number of telephones are out of order. The Company wishes to inform subscribers that every effort is being made to put these telephones into service again at the earliest possible moment.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

VOTING AT THE ELECTION IN THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CONSTITUENCY OF THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Government have appointed FRIDAY, the 12th September, 1930, as the day for taking the poll in the University Constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council. The hours of voting are 8 a.m. to 11 noon and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m

2. There is only one Polling Station for Electors, whose names are registered in the electoral roll of the constituency in respect of the City of Bombay, viz., the University Convocation Hall, University Gardens. Persons whose names are so registered may attend at the said polling station for the purpose of recording their votes on the day and between the hours mentioned above.

3. Except as provided in Regulation V (2) of the Bombay Electoral Regulations, no voting paper will be issued at the above polling station to a person whose name is not registered in the University electoral roll for the City of Bombay in force on the day of election.

4. The following is a list of candidates nominated for election in the University Constituency:—

(1) Rao Bahadur Ravaji Ramchandra Kale.
(2) Major Shivax Ardeshir Paymaster.
(3) Ramchandra Ganesh Pradhan, Esq.
(4) Dr. Rustam Nanabhai Ranina.

5. A copy of the University electoral roll in force as present is open for public inspection at the University.

D. J. WADIA,
University Registrar and Returning Officer.
1545

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

SALE WILL BE HELD AT BOMBAY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A GOOD GINNING FACTORY.

Auction sale of the Insolvents' right, title and interest in the properties consisting of a Ginning Factory known as the "New Jamshed Ginning Factory" with its machinery, stores, etc. and an up-to-date commodious bungalow at West Khandesh, Dhulia (near the Cotton Market of Dhulia).

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Ardeshir Rustomji Kapadia and Jamshedji Ardeshir Kapadia (Insolvents) and with the consent of the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 19th September 1930, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the said insolvents and of the Mortgagee in the properties described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 11 acres or thereabouts together with a factory known as the "New Jamshed Ginning Factory" built on the part thereof. Besides that factory there are other structures built thereon with 64 Gins, Engine, Boiler, openers and other machinery as well as miscellaneous stores lying in the said factory and an up-to-date commodious bungalow having electric lights, water taps, etc. therein with servant's quarters, pukka built wells, tanks, godowns, gardens etc. All the said properties are situate at West Khandesh, Dhulia, near the Cotton Market of Dhulia.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Pandia & Co., Solicitors, at their office at 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SALE WILL BE HELD AT SURAT.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT PARSI SHERI, SAYEDPURA, SURAT.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Ardeshir Rustomji Kapadia and Jamshedji Ardeshir Kapadia (Insolvents) and with the consent of the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public auction on SUNDAY, the 28th September 1930, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) on the Premises, the right, title and interest of the said insolvents and of the Mortgagee in the properties described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

A dwelling house consisting of ground floor and two stories having electric lights, water taps, etc. admeasuring 323 square yards or thereabouts bearing Tika A 14, Survey No. 50/1-2 and a vacant piece of land next to the above house, opposite the Agiary. Also there are two vacant pieces of land adjoining the Agiary and bearing Tika A 14, Survey Nos. 50 and 58. All these properties are situate at Parsi Sheri Sayedpura, Surat.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Pandia & Co., Solicitors, at their office at 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE CARPET AND UPHOLSTERY SHOP OF THE LATE MR. GULAMHUSSEIN CASSUM (VISHRAM) AT NO. 102-104, CHAKLA STREET.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1487 of 1930 (Dawoodbhai Gulamhussein vs. Bai Kulsumbai and others), Messrs. BENNETT and Co will (THIS DAY) THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place in one lot as a going concern, a large stock-in-trade of carpet and upholstery shop of the late Mr. Gulamhussein Cassum (Vishram), such as rolls of Brussels, Italian and French Ex-minister velvet pile, woollen carpets of various designs, Belgium, Italian and Austrian silk, cotton and plush velvet tapestry pieces, woollen blankets of various sizes and designs, 3 very large velvet pile Brussels carpets, one case Shamois leather, cotton wadding, upholstery gimp and cords with tassels and other upholstery materials, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

BENNETT & CO.,

Auction Sales.

Messrs. VORA & Co.

AUCTIONEERS.
62, Medows Street, Fort.
Tel. No. 22064.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY at 2 p.m. (S. T.) of very valuable Teak and Blackwood most durable high class furniture Bungalow, Chesterfield suites, Fireproof safes, Gramophones, Records, E. Lamps, Glassware, Crockery, etc., at our above Show Room.

VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) of very valuable most durable and decent high class Furniture, Carpets, Gramophone, E. Lamps, Wall Clock, Brasswace, Crockery, etc., etc., on view at Apollo Bunder, Readymoney Building, Ground Floor, Auctioneers, THE NATIONAL AUCTION CO.
R3220

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO JEWELLERS AND HIGH CLASS FAMILIES TO BUY PEARLS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 3,000 HIGH QUALITY PEARLS.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (THURSDAY), 11th September, 1930, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 72, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Sheth Mathuradas Visanji, Receiver appointed in Suit No. 343 of 1930 (Tulsidas Gordhandas Khatau vs. Tricumdas Gordhandas Khatau), pursuant to the Consent Order passed by High Court, dated 12th March, 1930:—

About 3,000 pearls of different qualities such as:— Drop, Kagwasi, Button, Double Button, Yellow, Black, Greenish, White, Telia, Mitha, Jiwan, White Button, etc., etc.

Terms:—25 per cent. Deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA LAMINGTON ROAD

TO DAY 6-30 & 10 P.M.

The Greatest 100% Dramatic Talking Picture ever shown in Bombay.

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TO-DAY At 4 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

ORIENT PICTURES CORPORATION LTD. Presents

VEER RAJPUT

(RAJPUT CHIVALRY)

A Magnificent Tale of the Old War-Like Rajputs!

Featuring

ZUBEIDA JAL KHAMBATA LOVJI LAVANGIA

Directed by NAVAL GANDHI.

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6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Honeymooning on an OCEAN OF LAUGHS
LOUISE FAZENDA
and
CLYDE COOK
IN
A SAILOR'S SWEETHEART
Heaven help the Sailors on a Night like this.
WARNER BROS. PICTURE.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
TILLIE'S PUNCTURED ROMANCE
featuring
LOUISE FAZENDA
and
CHESTER CONKLIN
Depicting in detail the deflated Love Debacle of Fascinating Tillie, Queen of the Circus.
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE

Royal Opera House

5, 7, 9 and 11.
MADAN THEATRES LTD.
SUPER PRODUCTION.
NAL DAMYANTI.
Featuring
PATIENCE COOPER,
MASTER MOHAN.
A Romantic Love Story.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 and 10 P.M.
ALL-TALKING-SINGING.
DANCING MUSICAL COMEDY.
FOX
MOVIETONE FOLLIES
featuring
SUE CAROL
LOLA LANE
A hundred Broadway Shows rolled into one glorious spectacle.

THE CAPITOL

DAILY AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.

Nerves

THROUGHOUT THE BODY fine nerve-fibres connect the main nerve-cells (brain and spinal cord) with the various organs. On this intricate "telephone system" our health depends. Weakness of the nerve-cells means bad transmission of nerve impulses and may become apparent in a number of complaints; nervousness, bad digestion, fatigue and sleeplessness.

Give your nerves new strength and vitality. You can—with Sanatogen. Sanatogen infuses into the very cells of the nerves the exact proportion of those elements—glycero-phosphate and albumin—from which new nerve-strength is derived. Sanatogen will quickly conquer nerve-weakness and all its consequences. It will insure perfect health, sound sleep and good digestion. Sanatogen is a food and not a drug, it must do you good because, as a famous physician states: "Sanatogen goes to the very core of well-being, viz., the cells, and builds these up into a lasting fabric of health."

INDIGESTION

Sanatogen strengthens those nerves which regulate the digestion.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day and observe the remarkable effect it will have on *your* health.

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The True Tonic-Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars

Feeling better than yesterday . . . .

. . . . at work again next week!

"*. . . . Yet, convalescence is very much shorter this time. . . . Drugs were cut out as soon as possible and I was started on Horlick's. . . . Every day it has built up my strength and I have not turned back once. . . . I am feeling stronger and fitter. . . . What's more, the day I started on Horlick's I finished with listless depression.*" . . . and that is a very typical comment in India to-day!

Horlick's replaces the body wastage due to work in humid weather and burning sun, builds up bone and tissue, restores stamina, and prevents that weakening which leads to Fever.

There is nothing to distrust in Horlick's. No drugs to give an "effect" of health at the expense of general condition—only the elements of pure concentrated nutriment—a delicious, cooling creamy drink. Get Horlick's to-day.

Obtainable Everywhere. In sealed glass bottles in four sizes.

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Enjoy Carefree Health

DO you know that lack of Calcium [lime] in the body is the chief cause of the irregularities in the functions peculiar to women?

A course of Kalzana, the Calcium Food, is now recognised by thousands of women to be a sure and safe way to remove the cause of their troubles [Calcium deficiency] and come back to real, undisturbed health.

"I have known long years of suffering through dysmenorrhoea and menorrhagia and was operated upon twice without success. After taking Kalzana the pains have disappeared, though formerly I often suffered unbearable pains," writes a Kalzana user.

Remember that Kalzana is a Calcium food and not a drug. It cannot possibly do any harm, but must do good, because it strengthens the whole system. Kalzana moreover conquers irritability of the nerves and all other forms of ill-health due to lack of Calcium in the body, such as weakness of the teeth, loss of hair, skin troubles, etc.

Come back to real, undisturbed health by starting a course of this scientific Calcium food to-day.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

Deep-Seated BRONCHIAL TROUBLES

MAYBE climate has weakened your chest and you are subject to bronchial coughs or lung-weakening colds. If so, you will find Peps a priceless boon. Breathing healing pine air from these handy tablets into your lungs every day, will strengthen and protect the weak spots.

When a Peps tablet is dissolved in the mouth, it gives off agreeable antiseptic and healing fumes. These fumes descending with the breath down the bronchials direct to the lungs, soothe and disinfect all membranes of the throat and delicate air tubes.

PEPS cut Phlegm and Free the Breathing; they stop all Tightness, Soreness, and Wheeziness in the Chest; and Banish the most Stubborn Cough.

Being a breatheable medicine in handy tablet form, Peps mark a great advance on liquid 'cough-cures.' Peps act *directly* on the breathing tubes where trouble is. Druggy mixtures are merely swallowed into the stomach.

Always keep a supply of Peps tablets handy. Take them regularly to ward off sudden colds and chills and prevent a return of the old chest or lung trouble.

PEPS

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Chemists and Druggists everywhere sell PEPS in handy bottles Price Re. One. Direct from agents-Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co., Ltd., Semrani Rd., Entally, Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Ltd., Khareh Rd., Bombay; Sethia & Co., Shine Bazaar Rd., Madras; M. S. Shahani & Co., Elphinstone St., Karachi, etc., etc. To preserve the volatile medicine every Peps tablet is separately wrapped in pure tinfoil. Full directions are enclosed with every bottle and a handy little corkscrew.

Failure Of Peace Negotiations.

INDIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN COMMENTS.

THE "ADVANCE."

The expected has happened. The much talked of negotiations for peace have broken down. What else could be the fate of a mission so ill conceived and so ill executed? What more enduring results could be expected of a farce which there was none in the country to bless at the very start?

The two missionaries of peace began their task bby condemning the movement in which the Congress had been engaged for months. That the Mahatma and the Nehrus at all consented in such circumstances to listen to Sir Tej Bahadur and his colleague bespeaks their generous mind. They were willing to show their 'bona fides' to the Liberal leaders and the world outside and wanted also to give the last opportunity to Government to make good their egregious blunders and yield to the pressure of public opinion.

The Mahatma's terms were as modest as they were clear and emphatic and so were those that emanated from Naini. They did not give the Britishers notice to quit. All they wanted the authorities to do was to abandon their usual and time-worn methods of administration and pursue instead a "policy of live and let live." Surrounded by malign influences on all sides and kept at a distance by his short-sighted advisers from the complaints, the agonies, the sufferings, and the reproaches of the people, Lord Irwin was not in a postion to respond to the leaders' demands.

"C. AND M. GAZETTE."

—:o:—

Mr. Gandhi appears to be labouring under the delusion that round the walls of his asylum clamour India's millions to follow him along his fantastic path, never giving a moment's thought to the unfortunate business men, whom his preaching has ruined, the thousands who have been thown out of employment, the students who on his advice, have sacrificed a period of their studies which they can never retrieve the hundreds injured in communal riots and those who still their dying day will carry the brand of jail-bird. Never were truer words written than those included in his correspondence where he states that he has lost touch with the movement.

And what of the future? Many will agree with us that it is as well that Mr. Gandhi is not going to attend the Round Table Conference. It would be impossible to conduct any serious deliberation in the presence of a man who has lost his grip upon the practical side of life and is suffering from monoideism. It is regrettable that the Congress will not be represented but it is far better that the supporters of one extreme section should be absent, than that the Round Table Conference should be wrecked through the inability of a delegate to differentiate between practical politics and ideals.

THE "MADRAS MAIL."

—:o:—

It is obvious that the Congress leaders did not intend to yield one lota, to abate one jot of the impossible terms embodied in Mr. Gandhi's note to the Viceroy last year, and expanded by the resolutions of the Lahore Conference. Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru who finds war and fighting so pleasant, obviously interprets the Sapru-Jayakar mission as an embassy from a beaten force, the Government, and believes that if the Congress Party but continues in its present subversive course sufficiently long it will be able to dictate whatever terms it will. Never did a leader, or leaders, so gravely misread a political situation.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru to whom even Mr. Gandhi subordinates himself, is imbued with anti-national ideals. A recent commentator talks of him as the head f a proletariat movement in India which is anti-capitalist and anti-andlord. The talk in the letters f the Congress leaders of the re pudiation of public debt is evidence of the extent to which Bolshevik ideas now dominate them of their grave descent from political probity and collective responsibility.

THE "TRIBUNE."

—:o:—

However strongly we may regret the break-down of the peace negotiations, we cannot say that we are surprised at it. From the very first we have maintained that the method chosen by the authorities for carrying on these negotiations was neither proper nor business-like. Intermediaries may be useful for either feeling or surveying the ground. The actual peace negotiations should be carried on by the parties themselves.

In the present case we have made no secret of our opinion as to what might and ought to have been done, if His Excellency the Viceroy really desires peace, as all those who claim to know him tell us that he does. He ought to have ordered the immediate release of half a dozen or so of the big leaders headed by Mahatma Gandhi and the Nehrus and to have summoned them to Simla, and having got them there ought to have told them that he would not part with them until peace had been arranged. The impression which such an act on His Excellency's part would have created on the whole country would itself have gone a long way towards making peace easier.

India's real trouble is very largely psychological. She feels that she is being treated as an inferior, that even the greatest of her children, men who are in every way fitted to be, and who in any self-governing country would have been, cabinet ministers are treated as men of no consequence, and when their opposition to the Government "goes beyond the stage of an interesting debate and reaches that of a serious demand" are treated as seditionists, instead of as honourable opponents, arrested like ordinary criminals and flung into prison. To help her to get rid of this feeling—and this would be the inevitable effect of the action we suggest—would be a long step not only towards bringing her into the proper mood for an honourable settlement, but towards making such a settlement an accomplished fact.

"A. B. PATRIKA."

—:o:—

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar were no doubt actuated by the best of motive in their endeavour to bring about peace. But they have, though unintentionally done a great disservice to the country. The faiure of the peace-negotiations will be advertised as an instance of the unreasonableness of the Congress leaders.

Who could be a greater peace-maker than Pandit Malaviya? Who has a greater record for untiring efforts to harmonise the views of the rulers and the ruled? Successive Viceroys have appreciated the sincerity of Panditji as a friend of England and the English people and his talent for reconciling irreconcilable view-points. And what about Mahatma Gandhi? Can anybody question the sincerity of his desire for peace? Did he not pray to the Viceroy on his "bended knees" to make a genuine effort to ulfil the pledge that England has given to India? And is Pandit Motilal who stood out bravely for the ideal of Dominion Status even against his own son,—a son like Pandit Jawaharlal—a man likely to reject any offer of peace if it was honourable or profitable to the nation?

Earl Russel's "indiscreet" speech, the Pemier's prevarications, the utterances in the British Press and finallly the policy followed in India—all indicated that the Round Table Conference could be nothing more than a farce. It was to be a trap also, and it grieves us to say that Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Jayakar, had acted like decoy birds, to bring their countrymen to the trap

THE "LEADER."

—:o:—

Talk that does not end in any kind of action is better suppressed altogether.' A perusal of the correspondence relating to the peace talks has inclined us to give prominence to this opinion of Carlyle's.

Peace talks went on but there was not the atmosphere of peace. Asked what he thought of the peace treaty of 1919, Lord Morley told an inquisitive but reverent visitor, 'Well, there is no peace. What is the use of talking about the 'peace treaty?' This is the position now here, and hence we leave the peace correspondence here, full of regret that efforts so praiseworthy did not meet with a kinder fate.

"THE HINDU."

—:o:—

A careful study of the documents cannot but leave on one's mind an impression of puzzle and wonder as to why the negotiations should have been broken off in the manner in which they have been.

If the discussons that have so far taken place were not sufficient to clear the issues, surely the present conversations should not have been terminated so abruptly as they have been.

SATYAGRAHI'S DEATH IN YERAVDA.

—:o:—

Mourning In Ahmedabad.

RANPUR, Sept. 7.

The Dholera Satyagraha Samiti has issued to the Press the following statement to-day:—

"From a statement recorded by Sjt. Hariprasad P. Mehta and Sjt. Kakalbhai Kothary, by a gentleman in touch with the inner prison life of Yerwada Central Prison, the following seems to be the correct version of the sad and untimely death of Sjt. Ratilal Sakarchand Vaidya a volunteer of Ranpur Satyagraha Camp who expired in Yerwada Central Prison last Sunday the 31st August, 1930:—

"Sjt. Ratilal Sakarchand, a volunteer of Dholera Satyagrah, was brought in the jail hospital on or about the 26th last. He was suffering from high fever. His temperature rose to 103 deg. and he was very weak. While in such a feverish condition, he was made to walk on foot to the office of the Jail Superintendent, where he was made to sign a blank paper. When he was brought back to the hospital, he was asked by Sjts. Vaman Mukadam and Dr. Chandulal, who are also lying in the hospital, as to what he was wanted in the office for. Ratilal said that he was asked to sign a blank paper which he did. The abovenamed two gentlemen thereupon told Sjt. Late Ratilal that he was thus deluded into signing an apology. On hearing this the latter was gravely shocked. He got very high fever the same night. My informant ..... was attending Sjt. Ratilal during this last illness of his. His natural calls stopped themselves, he was taken very badly late in the night and in the early morning of the 31st he passed off. His friends and relations asked for his dead body for religious funeral rites which request was refused. The Jail authorities themselves disposed off the body. No intimation of his illness or death was given to his guardian in Ahmedabad. Only one gentleman coming out of the prison informed the parents and other relations about this death.

AHMEDABAD'S MOURNING.

The Secretary of the Gujarat Prantik Samiti Sjt. Hariprasad P. Mehta informs the Dholera Satyagraha Samiti that Ahmedabad has decided to observe Tuesday next a hartal in memory late Ratilal Sakarchand, an inhabitant of Ahmedabad.

An appeal has been issued by the Gujarat Prantik Samiti to observe the 9th instant as the Mourning Day in honour of the memory of Ratilal.

The following will be the programme for the day.

(a): There will be Hartal throughout the Ahmedabad District as the day will be observed as the Martyr's Day.

(b): Mourning processions will be started in each and every village of the district with a black flag.

(c) Everywhere public meetings are to be held where the story of the martyr's death will be narrated. Prayers will be offered for the peace of the soul of the departed hero."

Dholera Satyagraha.

(Through Dholera Satyagraha Samiti).

RANPUR, Sept. 7.

It will be remembered that under trial prisoners had gone on hungerstrike sometime back. The then Magistrate, Mr. Isani, on giving the prisoners ordinary under-trial prisoners privileges, the strike was terminated after four days. But the new Magistrate evidently was of another mind and immediately on his arrival here he withdrew all the above privileges. The undertrial prisoners thereupon repeated their hunger-strike. After two days the new magistrate gave the prisoners rights of better food, better lodging, decent bedding, and 5 hours time for walking etc. The strike was then terminated.

CONVICTIONS.

Immediately on his arrival the new magistrate was busy in disposing off cases in arrears. Within two days he has disposed of 15 cases. One volunteer Sjt. Chamanlal of Gogha is given 10 months' rigorous imprisonment. Sjt. Bhogilal Arya a gentleman from Ahmedabad was also arrested as a volunteer and was given 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 25 fine. The remaining 13 volunteers were given between 2 months to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. Over and above this sentence all the accused were fined Rs. 25 or one month's sentence alternatively.

Ranpur, Dhandhuka Taluka and all Kathiawar are observing Monday next as the Martyr's Day in memory of the death of Sjt. Ratilal S. Vaidya who expired Sunday last in Yerwada Prison. In memorium services are to be held everywhere. A mourners' procession will offer prayers for the peace of the happy departed soul. There will be public meetings everywhere.

The day before yesterday Sardar Pandya was at Dholera where he addressed a public meeting. Yesterday he was at Ranpur where in a public meeting held in the Ratan Chowk he informed the people about the break-down of the negotiations of peace.

Sjt. Nagendra M. Pandya, the Subedar of Dholera Chhavni, and one of the 15 volunteers convicted by the new magistrate is lying ill in Dhandhuka Hospital, yet he is not supplied with the necessary sick diet as prescribed by the Government doctor.

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The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

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RELIEVES ALL PAINS

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IRRIGATION WORKS IN SIND.

—:o:—

Progress During 1928-29.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Annual Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Sind for the year 1928-29 shows that the inundation of the year was a fairly good one. Although the fair irrigating level at Bukkur was not reached until the 28th July and was maintained for 11 days only against 32 days, the average of the previous three years, the river kept steady at a fair level for an unusually long period. The rainfall during the year was very scanty.

The area irrigated during the year was 3,171,205 acres, showing an increase of 197,773 acres or nearly 7 per cent over the figure for the previous year. This is exclusive of 409,559 acres of Dubari or twice-cropped land.

The figures for the year under review thus show an increase of 128,534 acres over the average.

The gross revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 95,89,661 and the working expenses to Rs. 70,13,433 giving a net revenue of Rs. 25,76,228.

The net revenue shows an increase of Rs. 19 lakhs over that of the previous year and of about Rs. 10 lakhs when compared with the average.

The capital invested in works for which capital accounts are kept, up to the end of the year under review was Rs. 441-3/4 lakhs of which Rs. 187-3/4 lakhs are invested in Productive works and Rs. 254 lakhs in Unproductive works.

This is exclusive of Rs. 1,099 lakhs incurred on the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction Scheme. The net receipts on capital works alone amounted to Rs. 34 lakhs which gives a return of 7.68 per cent on the capital outlay.

The value of the crops grown was Rs. 1,054 lakhs and showed an increase of Rs. 197 lakhs over the figure for the previous year.

THE PRAGUE FAIR.

—:o:—

Trade remains quiet throughout Czechoslovakia although only a few industries may complain of a real depression. In most other industrial branches the present situation may be characterised as a temporary decline after the exceptionally good business of the years 1927-29, which has enabled most industries to provide for a period of less active employment. The number of unemployed has increased to about 60,000 during the spring the population of Czechoslovakia being 14,000,000. Textiles and the building trades have been the first to be affected by the unfavourable trend of business but there seems to be reasons for expectation that they will revive during Autumn and next Spring.

It is also expected that the regular International Samples Fair which will take place at Prague from September 7 to 14 will add new fillip to trade. Since 1920, the date of its foundation, the Prague International Fair has assumed growing proportions. The space occupied by exhibits has more than trebled and every year has witnessed the construction of new pavilions and buildings. New exhibition grounds have been acquired in 1924 and again in 1927, the new Palace representing the biggest commercial building in Central Europe. It is generally supposed to be at the same time the last word in exhibition buildings both with regard to technical equipment and up-to-date comfort. On its ten floors, three of which are underground, it houses more than 2000 exhibitors, the total for the forthcoming Fair being more than 3500. Many European and American buyers find it increasingly convenient to do their regular shopping in the Fair Palace, which owes its popularity not only to its efficient organisation but also to the growing importance of Czechoslovakia as an exporting nation. The Autumn Fair will comprise this year many notable exhibits in its general section as well as a score of special Fairs, among which the outstanding event will be the Technical Fair, the Furniture Exhibition, a Fur Fair, the Wireless section and others. Foreign exhibitors will also have a fair representation. For the first time the Union of South Africa will organise a collective exhibition of its products.

BRITAIN HAS MONOPOLISED GENEVA POSTS.

—:o:—

Italy's Strong Protest.

The Italian Government has sent to Geneva a memorandum on the organisation of the League of Nations Secretariat which is likely to lead to warm discussions during the next meeting of the Assembly.

The Italian memorandum strongly criticises the preponderance of British and French officials in the higher posts of the Secretariat, and also attacks the principle of security of tenure. The latter principle very much affects the quality and character of the international civil service which has grown up at Geneva. Some of the best officials of the League have in recent times left its service for better posts, because they feel that they have no assured career.

PERMANENCE OF TENURE.

A League Committee which reported last June supported by a large majority the principle of permanence in the higher appointments without which it would be difficult to attract to these posts the best candidates. Moreover, as the majority emphasised, permanence was of the essence of an impartial international civil service. Without it, the League's higher officials would have to be drawn continually from the civil services of various countries, and would therefore tend to look upon themselves as the representatives of their Governments rather than as the servants of an international body.

These arguments did not appeal to the Italian and German representatives, who, with others, signed a minority report which is now reinforced by the Italian memorandum.

53 POSTS GO TO EMPIRE.

For the other point in the Italian case there is perhaps more to be said. The Italian memorandum states that in the higher category of officials Great Britain has forty posts, the Dominions thirteen, France thirty, Italy twelve, and Germany eleven. One answer that is made to this is that, as British and French are the official languages of the League, it is natural that Great Britain and France should be more strongly represented in the Secretariat. In any case, the disparity is much less than it was in the earlier years of the League, and is tending to disappear.

KARACHI FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTT.

Arrests And Release.

(From A Correspondent.)

KARACHI, September 4.

The following is the complete list of persons arrested in connection with the Foreign Cloth Boycott work, yesterday noon:—

1. Sjt. Mulji V. Narsi.—Secretary, Sind Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee; Member Sind War Council; Member Local Satyagraha Committee. A well-known merchant.

2. Seth Bhagwandas Ranchhordas.—Secretary of the lately established Swadeshi Sabha (A subcommittee of the S.F.C.B.C.), and member S.F.C.B.C.,

3. Seth Ramchand Chainrai Jumani.—Member of the S.F.C.B.C., a leading cloth merchant.

4. Mr. Lakhmichand Naraindas.—Superintendent Cloth Market Picketing.

5. Mr. Assabdas Dwarkadas.—Supervisor Godi Picketing.

6. Mr. Dwarkadas Laxminarayan.—Superintendent Information department Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee.

7. Mr. Dharamdas Khialdas.—Inspector Cloth Markets Picketing.

8. Mr. Moohanlal Jiwaram.—Office Assistant.

9. Ramchand Mulchand: 10. Kanyalal Gurdasmal 11. Biharilal Ramchand 12. Radhakrishin Jaidyal; 13 Tolaram Hiranand; 14. Nana Ganoo 15. Birza Md. Beg; 16. Kishinchand Uttamchand. 17. Juggulkishore Lunidaram 18. Jattashankar Manishankar. All Godi picketing Volunteers.

All the above arrests were made at the Railway Goods Station in connection with Foreign Cloth Packages of Indian merchants through Messrs. Eastern Express and Co. Two more boys under 10 years were also arrested, but were subsequently released. An attempt was made to induce them to apologise but they refused point blank. They were let off unconditionally.

CASES REFERRED TO ARBITRATION BOARD.

(From the Secretary Sind Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee.

KARACHI, Sept. 3.

The following cases were referred to the Arbitration Board of the Sind Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee, lately, and the same have been decided as under:—

Seth Ayaram Atamprakash Rs. 15/ in charity.
Seth Maghanmal Gurnamal Rs. 51/ Fine.
Seth Khubchand Jamnadas Rs. 5/ Fine.
Seth Fatehchand Sunderdas Rs. 1/4/ Fine.
Seth Lilaram Rs. 1/4/ Fine.
Seth Murlidhar Mohandas Rs. 40/ Fine.
Seth Changomal Somnath Rs. 60/ Fine.
Seth Dunichand Jamnadas Rs. 21/ Fine.
Seth Verhomal Kewalram Rs. 51/ Fine.

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SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

This Hospital gives entirely free Medical, Surgical, Gynæcological, Maternity and Dental aid to poor sufferers of all communities. The Hospital is a complete unit in itself. A large number of in-door and out-door patients treated daily.

PLEASE PAY A VISIT AND SATISFY YOURSELF.

All Contributions Should be Addressed to the SECRETARY, Bai Yamunabai Nair Charitable Hospital, Lamington Road North, Bombay No. 8.

IN YERAVDA JAIL.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—A report of the Visapur Jail Enquiry Committee, submitted to the Acting President of the Congress, and published in the "Chronicle" of the 2nd August 1930 refers to the harsh and humiliating treatment meted out to political prisoners at the Visapur Jail. The public really feel grateful to the members of the Committee for bringing to light several just complaints. But here I am concerned with another jail, where the conditions are not less harsh—I mean the Yeravda Jail. It is not possible to describe in detail the modes of punishment inflicted on the prosiners. But from my personal experience, I can say that political prisoners are receiving special attention at the hands of the jail authorities. The majority of political prisoners are men of education and standing, and many of them are treated worse than the hardened criminals. I give below a few concrete instances, from personal knowledge during my stay there:—

(1) One Ratilal Sakalchand, a volunteer from Gujarat died in Yeravda Jail. Whatever the immediate and other causes of his death it is a fact that he had received beating.

(2) Sheth Jaju, President District Congress Committee, Sholapur, was given 'chakki' and when on Sunday last he refused to work after 12, he was removed to separate cell, and again given 'chakki'.

(3) Out of the batch of 11 volunteers from Benares, one was so severely beaten that he had to be removed to hospital.

(4) Gore and Khadilkar, Secretaries "Youth League" Poona, were beaten and given dandabedi, and kept in separate cell for 4 days.

(5) Harolikar, Parachure Shastri, and Dr. Kulkarni were sent to solitary confinement for shouting "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai" when the dead body of Ratilal Sakalchand was being removed for cremation. Their beds and clothing were snatched from them.

(6) Dandekar from Sholapur beaten and kept in separate cell with "dandabedi".

(7) Abdul Hamid, Editor of a Bombay Urdu paper, was beaten.

(8) Dheer and Waghire, of Poona Cantonment Congress Committee were sent 'chakki', by one Gora —a Parsi convict warder, without medical examination.

(9) Immediately after Ratilal's death, the very day, prisoners whose weight had decreased 5 lbs or more, were given wheat diet Formerly no change in the diet was made even when the weight had decreased 20 lbs., and even when there were several complaints.

(10) The latrine arrangements and the time allowed is quite insufficient.

(11) No baths or mouth wash is allowed in the morning, specially in the 'chakki' barracks.

(12) Only one set of Bandi, half pant, cap and langot is given. This is not pashed for a week, and becomes very insanitary.

(13) If one wants to go to privy at night, he is abused and beaten. Hence prisoners prefer to remain half starved.

(14) Bhaji and vegetable, is prepared of any green leaves and water.

(15) The kitchen which was used for about 1,500 inmates under normal conditions, is still used for double the number, and hence the "rotis" are not properly baked.

(16) It is not possible to see the Superintendent, much less to complain to him.

(17) Prisoners from B Class are transferred to C Class at the sweet will of the jail authorities, e.g., Shiwajee Pardeshi and Dr. Panday from Sholapur, and Parachure Shastri from Satara.

(18) It seems there is a ban on "Gandhi cap" in the jail. Immediately one steps into the jail compound, he is asked to remove the 'Gandhi cap", and if slight resistance is shown, the cap is forcibly removed.

(19) Some of the pontical prisoners are classed as ordinary criminals, e.g., some jungle satyagrahis from Sangamner were charged under 379 I.P.C. I was charged under Section 447. Still I had the honour of being classed as an ordinary criminal.

It is not possible to know about all the cases of ill-treatment inside the jail, and the above instances only go to show how the ill-treatment must be prevailing in other wards and barracks. As a satyagrahi it is my duty to suffer. My object in writing the above is simply to drawn attention to facts as they are.—Yours, etc.

A CONGRESSMAN.

September 5,

Bhavnagar School Home For The Blind.

—:o:—

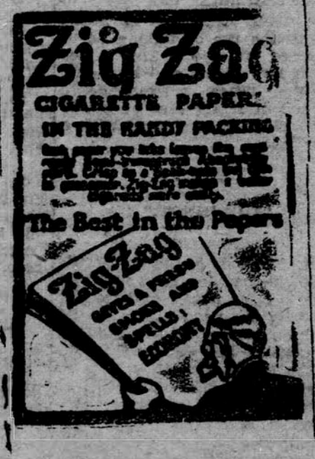
The idea of this School and Home for the Blind first originated on 16th February 1929, in the office of Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, where the scheme was discussed with several friends of the Blind for the first time. The second meeting was held on 24th March 1929 at the premises of the V. M. School for the Blind at Tardeo when Mr. H. D. Chhatrapati, the Principal of the School worked as Hon. Secretary. He prepared a detailed scheme which was passed on 1st July 1929 and was submitted to the Blind Relief Association who approved of the scheme and the institution was formally recognised by them as affiliated to the Blind Relief Association as a self supporting body.

The Managing Committee of the Bhavnagar School and Home for the Blind is constituted as under:—

President:—Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Advocate, Presidency Magistrate, Bombay; Vice-President:—Mr. F. J. Ginwalla; Hony. Secretaries:—(1) Mr. Pestonjee Burjorjee Behramjee; and (2) Mr. Prabhudas Ladhabhai Mody, Municipal Councillor, Ghatkopar.

This institution is exceedingly grateful to H. H. Maharaja Saheb Shri Krishna Kumar Sinhji, Chief of Bhavnagar State (distinguished Patron of this Institution), and to Sir P. D. Pattani, for their very great and substantial help in guaranteeing half the yearly expenses of the Bhavnagar School and Home for the Blind with effect from the date the Institution starts work at Bhavnagar.

The Managing Committee are exceedingly grateful to Sir Hormasji Cawasji Dinshaw, Kt., M.V.O., O.B.E., for his magnanimous donation of a G. P. Note of the face value of Rs. 500 (bearing 3-1/2 per cent interest) to this Institution.



Your Servant needs a Watch

NOT only servants, but all working people who require a good timekeeper for a modest outlay, will find in our 'AFTAB' Keyless Lever watch a strong and reliable instrument of time, yet costing only Rs. 10.

It is better to pay Rs. 10 for a watch bearing the name 'West End Watch Co.' which is a guarantee of honest value, than to buy the anonymous watches offered by some dealers at prices so absurdly low that the quality of the article is of the poorest, the materials flimsy and workmanship definitely bad.

The "AFTAB" Keyless Lever Watch
Nickel Case Rs. 10

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A CHARKHA IN A RUPEE

Gandiv Rentia

MEANS 300 YARDS PER HOUR.

THIS CHARKHA was invented by Mr. ISHWARLAL VIMAWALA in 1921. It was tested in Satyagrahashram and highly recommended in "Navjivan", dated 5-4-1921.

It was again tested at Bardoli Ashram in June, 1930, and Mr. Laxmidas Purushottam who spun 300 yards of 18 counts in an hour has given a nice certificate.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Simple Charkha	1	0	0
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Weight of one is 4 lbs.

PACKING CHARGE for one and two Charkhas is the same 8 annas; for 3 and 4 Charkhas, 10 annas; for 5 and 6, twelve annas. Write with the name of your Railway Station to

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Sunday Chronicle

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

WILSONIANS' MEETING.

Students of the Wilson College are meeting at Chowpaty Bandstand to-day (Thursday), at 10-15 a.m. to consider in a general meeting a resolution drafted by the Managing Committee, which if passed may remove the deadlock. Members of the Managing Committee are requested to be present at 10 a.m.

SANITARY INSPECTORS' COURSE.

The next session of the Sanitary Inspectors' course held in co-operation with the Royal Sanitary Institute, London, and the Government of Bombay, will commence from 3rd November, 1930. Application for admission to the class should reach the Municipal Offices not later than October 15.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Macgillivray" arrived London on the morning of the 9th instant.

B. P. C. C. MEETING.

—:o:—

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday), at 7-30 p.m.

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The XXIX Clinical Meeting of the Ophthalmological Society of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. in the premises of the A. M. C. Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel, when interesting cases will be shown, and Dr. Sathaye will speak on "History of Spectacles."

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s. s. "Khandala" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Thursday, the 11th instant, instead of at 12 noon on 10-9-30 as previously announced.

2. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Superscribed mails for Straits and Japan per s. s. "Gamaria" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 11th instant.

THE CLASSIFIED TRADES EXHIBITION.

—:o:—

The Classified Trades Exhibition at Madhav Bag will remain open specially for ladies only between 1 to 4 p.m. to-day (Thursday) when the Lady volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal will be in attendance. The members of Desh Sevika Sangha in uniform and the lady members of the Hindustani Seva Dal wearing badges will be admitted free to the Exhibition.

TO INQUIRE INTO ALLEGED EXCESSES OF POLICE

—:o:—

Corporation To Take Oral Evidence

A joint meeting of the Committees appointed by the Corporation to enquire into and report on the alleged excesses of the police in dealing with the Satyagrahis at Wadala, Esplanade Maidan and Hornby Road and on the incident of the opening of fire by the police at Bhendi Bazar, will be held here on Friday, the 12th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (B. T.), to take oral evidence of some of the persons who, at the request of the Committee, have submitted their statements in the matter to the Committees.

New American Consul For Bombay

—:o:—

Mr. Harry Campbell, American Consul, who recently arrived in Bombay from Birmingham, England, has assumed charge of the American Consulate, Bombay, as from September 6, 1930.

Mr. Campbell was stationed previously at the following Consular posts: Singapore and Penang, Straits Settlements; Soerabaya, Java; Asuncion, Paraguay; Iquique, Chile; Kingston, Ontario; and Birmingham, England.

—:o:—

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 10-9-30: Colaba Point 21.58in.; Fort 13.55in.; J. J. Hospital 19.70in.

Total since 1st June to date: Colaba Point 71.40in.; Fort 71.59in.; J. J. Hospital 76.55in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1928: Colaba Point 75.82in.; Fort 106.90in.; J. J. Hospital 86.98in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1929: Colaba Point 48.74in.; Fort 68.38in.; J. J. Hospital 54.68in.

ELECTION PICKETING IN SUBURBS

Sheth Abdulla Arrested.

In connection with the elections to the Bombay Council and the picketing of polling booths in the suburbs, the volunteers were active from early morning. The police arrested one volunteer and a member of the Vanar Sena at Andheri.

At Ville Parle one volunteer was arrested for picketing of booths. Subsequently they were released.

At Santa Curz

—:o:—

Only seven votes were recorded at Santa Cruz in more than seven hours' time when the voting for the Bombay Council took place on Wednesday.

Since early morning when the voting started the returning officers had to wait, and no voter turned up to record his vote for several hours. 15 lady volunteers picketed the bungalow of Rao Bahadur Moreshwar Pradhan, Assistant Public Prosecutor of Thana and Chairman of the Notified Area Committee, situate on the Ghodbunder Road, where the votes were recorded. The same batch of lady volunteers continued to picket the bungalow for the whole day and no arrests were made. Till 4-0 p.m. only two votes were recorded and after that four of five votes mostly of Bohras' were recorded.

KURLA AND VILE PARLE VOTERS KEEP AWAY

—:o:—

— Abdulla Seth Arrested •

Reports from several suburban places show that the Bombay Council election on Wednesday was a huge farce. The inclemency of weather,—the continued rainfall for the whole day—and above all the efforts of the Congress volunteers helped to make this failure complete.

Very few voters went to the polls and even out of those few, some did not vote because of the persuasion of Congress volunteers.

A DILATORY OFFICER.

At Kurla, a part of the local police station, was used as a polling booth. The appointed time to start the recording of votes was 7-0 a.m. in the morning, but the polling officers did not turn up till 12-30 p.m. Perhaps the delay was due to the heavy downpour of water and consequent blocking of all roads.

He was however seen at about 12-30 p.m. wading through knee-deep water. But though the polling officer arrived the voters, it seemed, were not willing to come.

AT VILE PARLE.

A batch of 25 volunteers from the Vile Parle Satyagraha Camp picketed the booth and during the seven hours when the polling officer waited at the booth hardly seven or eight votes were recorded.

SETH ABDULLA ARRESTED.

At Andheri only about 30 voters out of a total of 380 recorded their votes. At about 5-40 p.m. Abdulla Seth, the leader of the Vile Parle Satyagraha Camp, Mr. Dikshit, the Captain of the Vanar Sena, and Mr. Shanker Vaidya, a volunteer, were arrested.

Messrs. Dikshit and Vaidya were later released, but Seth Abdulla was removed to Kurla lock-up. The Satyagraha Committee has decided to observe a complete hartal in his honour to-day (Thursday).

BOMBAY COUNCIL ELECTION FIASCO

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

deep water took shelter in a shed at the extreme Dhobi Talao end of the Maidan.

Water had gone inside the booths necessitating the polling clerks mounting the tables to protect the ballot-boxes. A crowd that had gathered around the both kept itself busy shouting "Boycott Council." Some cars halted near the booth and the passengers who were apparently voters were persuaded not to enter the booths. Many returned back on seeing the demonstrations.

FALL OF A TREE: NARROW ESCAPES.

While this was going on, a huge banyan tree on the Cruickshank Road was uprooted by the storm, and a passing taxi narrowly escaped being crushed under it. A "Chronicle" cyclist boy passing on the road received a few bruises on hands. This occurred opposite the St. Xavier's College.

The scenes at the Town Hall booth were less spectacular. A picture banner exhibited here represented a barber entering the Council hall.

Till eleven o'clock the information that the elections were postponed did not reach the public. Some stray voters arrived at the Town Hall booth, and returned home finding the booth quite empty. The clerks and peons being informed of the postponement had left the place. Till late in the day, people lingered outside the booths and then gradually dispersed.

Wednesday's experience it is safe to presume would hardly encourage prospective voters to take the trouble of registering their votes next time.

ST. LEGER.

—:o:—

SINGAPORE COMES FIRST.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

ST. LEGER has resulted as follows:—

Singapore	1
Parenthesis	2
Rustom Pasha	3

—Reuter.

BETTTING.

The runners were identical with the probables. The following are the starting prices betting:—

Four to one against Singapore, four to one against Parenthesis and twenty to one against Rustom Pasha.

Thirteen ran. Won by one and half lengths. Three-quarters of length separated the second and the third.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION TO HONOUR TO WORLD'S CHAMPION SWIMMER.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

Corporation decided to accord civic reception to Sjt. Prafulla Kumar Ghose for establishing world record in endurance swimming test in Cornwallis Square Tank for 67 hours. A suitable souvenir at a total cost not exceeding Rs. 500 will be presented to Mr. Ghose.

ELECTION NEWS FROM DISTRICTS

(Continued from page 1.)

persuasion of candidates they were released. Though police officers and the policemen are patrolling the streets with lathis no vote was recorded. The police began arresting ladies and gentlemen. Up to 3 o'clock 78 male and 5 lady volunteers were arrested. To protest against the policy of arrests 2 Council candidates, Bhailal Vakil and Babasahib Motilal have withdrawn their candidature and are working as full-fledged picketers with Congress batch. Upto 3 o'clock 13 votes out of 4100 votes have been recorded. The whole city is fired with Council boycott agitation.

300 NADIAD PICKETERS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Only 32 Persons Voted.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Sept. 10.

It was a grand success of picketing Councils election. After 3 p.m. the Police authorities become more active and aggressive and began to arrest wholesale.

By 6 p.m. 301 volunteers including ladies, merchants and young boys were arrested and excepting ladies none is released as yet. From 7,000 voters only 32 persons officials and Christians voted. Nadiad is proud of its grand success.

BANGLES FOR CANDIDATES.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 10.

Polling booths were picketed to-day by volunteers of the Gujerat Congress Committee and Labour Union. Lady volunteers were posted at five polling booths. Voting was generally poor at all non-Mahomedan booths but there was some voting at Mahomedan booths. At some places voters were followed by a crowd. One voter was given a bangles and his effigy was taken out. 76 volunteers are reported to have been arrested at Viramgam while picketing polling booths.—A. P.

POOR VOTING IN GUJRAT

—:o:—

Lathi Charges And Arrests

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHANDHUKA, Sept. 10.

At the time of wiring nearly 60 arrests are made at Dhandhuka. Still volunteers are flowing. There were three regular lathi charges by police when a good number of citizens, including women received blows. National flags were rudely taken away from volunteers by the police. Fifty volunteers inside and outside jail, are observing fast for getting back national flag. Whole Vanar Sena is sitting before Mamlatdar's house with the same purpose. Except voting by few Mahomedans voting is nil.

ARRESTS AT RANPUR.

At Ranpur Mrs. Chamnaben Trikamlal Shah with four ladies and number of volunteers is arrested. Only few Mahomedans have voted. At Barwala motors of Limbdi and Gangad are plying ceaselessly to bring voters to booths. But picketing being very strong many return without voting. There was a lathi charge in morning when four picketeers were seriously beaten.

At Dholera also picketing is very strong and upto a time of wiring.

Not one vote has been registered.

AT DHANDUKA.

The same state of things prevails at all voting stations in Dhandhuka Taluka. In spite of every effort by authorities and agents of candidates to induce voters by all means, voting is not going to be more than five percent.

Everywhere women are taking very prominent part in picketing and with great success.

At 5 p.m. fifty females were arrested at Dhandhuka.

MANY ARRESTS AT BAGALKOT

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

BAGALKOT, Sept. 10.

All polling booths picksted out of 1,489 voters only 110 voted; 250 were arrested, but 130 were released far away from the town; 120 including 30 ladies are still detained in the lockup. At Hungund nine volunteers were arrested.

Reports from mollussil says that many vottrs did not vote. Among the local arrests the following are prominent:—Jairao Nargund, pleader, Gurrao Nargund, pleader, and his whole family. Mr. Lingayya Jangin Syali. Mrs. Kanbur, pleader. Messrs. Venkubai Paryat. Mr. Narsapur. Mrs. Venkubai Parvati Chapsibhai, Miss Datars.

SEVEN VOTES ONLY RECORDED AT GADAG.

—:o:—

(From A Corfesnondent.)

GADAG, Sept. 10.

Out of 2,500 voters only 7 votes recorded including 6 Government servants in Gadag Betgeri for the Council elections. Every thing that went off very peacefully.

Dr. Venkatarao Husilgol, local Congress leader, has been served with an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C, prohibiting him from making any public speech. He defied the order on the 8th instant, at a public meeting.

MISS SAYYAD TO EDIT CONGRESS BULLETIN.

—:o:—

Miss Dilshad Sayyad the 18-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sayyad has been appointed editor of the Congress bulletin. She is well-known in connection with her activities in the Hindustani Seva Dal. Miss Sayyad, it will be remembered lately forsook College education (she was in the Intermediate class) for national service.

Desh Sevika Sangh.

—:o:—

Those Sevikas who are picketing at the Cloth shops have to come to-day, the 11th instant, for picketing as usual, at Sukhanand Dharmashala, if weather permits.

DESH SEVIKAS' PICKETING IN FORT.

Despite the heavy rains, the Desh Sevikas picketed the foreign cloth shops as usual on Wednesday.

WADALA RAIDERS' RETURN

—:o:—

The last batch of 17 Satyagrahi volunteers who were sentenced for participating in the Wadala raids, returned yesterday from Visapur. There are no more Wadala raiders at Visapur now. A large number of Bombay volunteers sentenced for picketing foreign cloth shops in the Fort area are still at Visapur.

VOLUNTEER WEEK PROGRAMME.

—:o:—

FOR TO-DAY.

6-30 a.m.: Volunteers' Parade and Flag Salutation at Keshavji Building, Carnac Bunder, Dr. Jethalal V. Vora will preside.

6-30 p.m.: Procession to start from Mandvi Congress Office, Clive Road, Mandvi.

8-30 p.m.: A public meeting will be held at 8-30 p.m. at Barbhaya Moholla when Mrs. Ramiben Kamdar will preside and prominent leaders will speak.

TO HONOUR RELEASED SATYAGRAHIS

—:o:—

(Through B. P. C. C.)

There will be a procession of all volunteers who have been released from the Visapur and other jails from the Congress House at 3-30 in the afternoon on Saturday, the 13th instant. All such volunteers should attend the Congress House in time.

NATIONAL MILITIA SWADESHI BAZAR

—:o:—

A profitable and advantagious offer is made by the National Militia to the dealers in Swadeshi goods.

A special advertisement department has been opened in charge of a competent person. All the Swadeshi merchants are requested to take their chances. For rates and other informations, please see.

Sjt. N. D. MEHTA. C/o. The National Militia, Congress House, Bombay 4.

SOCIALIST PROGRAMME FOR THE COUNTRY.

—:o:—

Bombay Youth League Adopts Manifesto

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Youth League held on Tuesday night, the Manifesto issued over the signatures of over 100 members of the Youth Leagues, the Indian National Congress, and the National Volunteer Corps, suggesting a radical change in the present programme of the Nationalist struggle for complete national independence, came up for a discussion for the second time on the basis of the report of the sub-committee appointed at a previous meeting. The Executive Committee adopted a resolution supporting the manifesto which appeals to the rank and file of the Congress to adopt a programme of action based on the immediate economic interests of the masses of the country. The committee further passed a resolution authorising the manifesto which appeals to possible steps to popularise the programme and principles laid in the manifesto.

THE NEW PROGRAMME.

The main points of the programme suggested by the signatories of the manifesto which was published in the Bombay Press are the following:—

1. Establishment of the federated Indian Republic. 2. Abolition of the native states and landlordism. 3. Nationalisation of and abolition of all other charges upon the peasoantry living on uneconomic holdings. 4. Reduction of land rent not exceeding 15 per cent of the net income of the peasant. 5. Abolition of indirect taxation such salt tax, protective tariff, etc., etc. 6. Nationalisation of public utilities and mineral resources. 7. Minimum wages and equal pay for equal work. 8. Eight hours working-day. 9. Right to strike and legislation of trade unions. 10. Right to organise the working class party. 11. Freedom of press, platform, and assembly and right to bear arms.

—:o:—

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

—:o:—

King Nadir Shah's Announcement

BOMBAY, Sept. 10.

The Royal Afghan Consulate Bombay, has issued the following statement.

"His Majesty King Nadir Shah having in view the progress and welfare of his country and for framing a constitutional and suitable future policy for his Government based on the Islamic principles and with the co-operation of the Nation, had made an announcement on the 14th of Saratan (5th June 1930) for holding a "Loi Jirga" (Grand National Assembly) in the near future. The Royal Afghan Consulate at Bombay has been informed that the session of the Grand National Assembly has commenced from to-day the 18th Sumbla (10th September 1930)."

MIRPURKHAS CONGRESS PRESIDENT ARRESTED.

—:o:—

HYDERABAD (Sind), Sept. 9.

Dr. Vatanmal, President of the Mirpurkhas Congress Committee, was arrested early this morning under Section 117, I. P. C., and the Intimidation Ordinance. The trial was held inside the jail and Dr. Vattanmal was sentenced to nine months' R. I.—A. P.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

—:o:—

NEW YORK MARKET.

JANUARY NEW 1931.

New York, Sept. 10.	
Previous Closing	11.20
To-day's Opening	11.31
Difference	plus .11
To-day's Closing	11.55
Difference	plus .35

Broach Expectation A-M Rs. 211.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

JANUARY NEW 1931.

Liverpool, Sept. 10.	
Previous Closing	5.97
To-day's Opening	6.03
Difference	plus .06
To-day's Closing	6.12
Difference	plus .15

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In SARDAR GRIHA (HOTEL) Crawford Market.

WEEK-END OUTING TO LONAVLA.

—:o:—

Arranged By B. P. W. G. Union.

The Bombay Presidency Women Graduates' Union, has arranged a week-end outing to Lonavla from Friday 19th September to Sunday 21st idem).

Members wishing to attend this trip should communicate with the Hon. Secretaries and send Rs. 14|10 before 15th to cover stay at the Lake View Hotel for 2 days and return trainfare. Conveyance to and from Lonavla station, coolie hire, and the Carla Caves trip, if undertaken, will be extra.

The party will leave Bombay on Friday evening by the Deccan Queen and return on Sunday night by the Poona Express.

There will be a cinema show on 24th September at the Excelsior Theatre at 6-15 p.m. Members wishing to attend the show should communicate with the Hon. Secretaries not later than the 17th.

62 REPRESENTATIVES TO R. T. C.

—:o:—

Classified List According To Provinces.

It is understood that, in all, 62 delegates from India will attend the Round Table Conference to be held in London in November. Of these, 12 will represent the interests of Indian Princes and 50 those of the different provinces and communities in British India.

The list below includes those who have already been invited as well as those who, the "Statesman" understands, will shortly be invited.

BENGAL—5.

Sir R N Mookerjee, Sir P C Mitter, Mr. J N Basu, Mr. A H Ghuznavi, Mr. A K Fazl-ul- Haq. (It is possible that another Moslem will be invited).

MADRAS—6.

The Right Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir C P Ramaswamy Iyer, Sir A P Patro, Sir A Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Sir Mohammad Habibullah, Mrs. Annie Besant.

BOMBAY—6.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. M A Jinnah, Sir Phiroz Setha, Sir Cowasji Jehangir (jr.)

PUNJAB—6.

Raja Narendranath, Sardar Ujjal Singh, Sardar Sampuram Singh, Mian Sir Muhammad Shafi, Chaudhury Zafarullah Khan, Sir Mohammad Ekbal.

N. W. F. PROVINCE—2.

Sir Mohammad Abdul Qayum, Nawab Dost Mohammad Khan.

UNTED PROVINCES—5.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Raja Ram Pal Singh, Maulana Mohammad Ali, Raja of Mammudabad, Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan.

CENTRAL PROVINCES—1.

Dr. Moonje.

BIHAR AND ORISSA—2.

Maharajadhiraj of Darbanga and Sir Sultan Ahmed.

SIND—1.

Nowab Sir G. M. Bhutto.

BURMA—4.

U Ba Pe, U Ohn Ghine, Saw Tos Khut, and Mr. Oscar de Glanville.

ALL-INDIA BASIS—6.

Mr. N. M. Joshi (Labour), Rev. J C Chatterjee (Indian Christians), Mr. B B Jadav (Depressed Classes), Lt.-Colonel H A J Gidney (Anglo-Indians), Sir Hubert Carr (Europeans), H H the Aga Khan (Khoja Community).

A second representative of the Europeans is likely to be selected from Bombay.

The above list contains the names of 44 persons. Six more are to be added.

Following is a list of the Princes and their representatives who, the "Statesman" believes, will go to the Conference:—

H H the Maharaja of Kashmir; H H the Gaekwar of Baroda; H H the Maharaja of Patiala; H H the Maharaja of Bikaner; H H the Maharaja of Alwar; H H the Maharaja of Dholpur; H H the Nawab of Bhopal; H H the Chief of Sangli; Sir Akbar Hydari (representing the Nizam); Sir Mirza Ismail (representing Mysore).

Two other names will be added.

The Princes will be assisted by among other, Sir Manoobhai Mehta, Sir Probashankar Pattani, Dewan Abdul Hamid, and Professor Rushbrook Williams.

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DACCA, (Bengal).

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THURSDAY, SEPT. 11, 1930.

GROSS MISREPRESENTATION

—:o:—

In its anxiety to run down the Congress leaders and to make the public believe that it was their obstinacy which caused the breakdown of the peace parleys, the "Indian Daily Mail", in its leading article of Tuesday, grossly misrepresents the attitude of Mahatma Gandhi and Pundit Motilal Nehru regarding the vital question of securing honourable peace between Britain and India. Their countrymen, except few individuals, are at one with them in declaring that it is not consistent with India's self-respect for her representatives to go to London and engage in discussions about her political future unless the British Government "means business". But, according to these individuals, who have no faith in Indian capacity to win the battle for freedom and greater faith in the Britishers, the right attitude for the Congress leaders to adopt should have been to clutch at any fraudulent opportunity ingeniously provided by Government of eating humble pie and to agree to participate in the Round Table Conference where, as is clear from the Viceroy's letter in the correspondence released by the peace "intermediaries", on the British side there was not the least indication of "meaning business". Chagrined over the self-respecting stand taken up by Mahatma Gandhi and his colleagues, who were compelled to declare that there was no "common ground" between their views and the Viceregal proposals, the "Indian Daily Mail" accuses the Congress leaders of going back upon their original "terms". It is necessary to emphasize that there was no going back of any kind and that the "new stipulations" which were, according to our contemporary, made by the Congress leaders, are not new but inherent in a genuine discussion for the purpose of giving India "full responsible Government" or "Dominion Status". Let it be noted that the Congress demand is for the "substance of independence", a demand which is succinctly and unequivocally elaborated in Gandhiji's Eleven Points. Those who are anxious to go to London "to argue India's case" are chary of using this phrase and talk of "Dominion Status with safeguards". But when they accuse Gandhiji of introducing the question of the right to secede as a "new stipulation" for discussion at the Round Table Conference, they conveniently forget that Mr. Srinivasa Sastri himself in an address in London clearly envisaged the necessity of not excluding this constitutional question from any discussion which has for its basis the grant of genuine Dominion Status. It is a grim irony that while even a Britisher, Dr. Gilbert Slater, emphatically says that "the right of secession which appears to be the most important of Mr. Gandhi's terms should be conceded", there should be any Indians, the peace-at-any-price (even honour)—men who quarrel with him for insisting on that condition. The point mentioned by Dr. Slater is precisely the point which Gandhiji and his colleagues develop in their letter to which Lord Irwin gave a petulant answer, indicating, through the phraseology he used, the threats he gave and the narrowness of outlook he exhibited, that the peace talks were only a "stunt" for the bureaucracy and the MacDonald Government to gain time and to assess the strength of the anti-Congress elements in the country so that through the docile co-operation of the latter the London farce could be safely enacted.

Nor did Pundit Motilal Nehru go back upon the terms he gave to Mr. Slocombe. He gave to the emissary from London a general idea of the lines of approach towards peace. The very reasonableness of his attitude is abundantly indicated in the summary given by the "Indian Daily Mail" of his views. He was prepared even "for a private assurance that the British Government would support the demand for full responsible Government, subject to such mutual adjustments and terms of transfer as were necessitated by the special needs and conditions of India and by her long association with Great Britain." We ask our contemporary when it has the temerity to accuse Congress leaders of making "new stipulations", whether the peace intermediaries or those who are eager to attend the Round Table Conference have secured from the Viceroy any such private assurance or any clear definition of the "safeguards", subject to which India is to get "Dominion Status" and whether the reference by Pundit Motilal to "mutual adjustments and terms of transfer" does not involve the primary and vital question of the financial obligations of one country towards another. In their letter which annoyed Lord Irwin, Gandhiji and his colleagues illustrate only one aspect of this matter of "mutual adjustments" by insisting on a clause for the examination of the so-called "public debt" of India. Very reasonably they suggest, not necessarily repudiation of British "claims and concessions", an attitude which the Congress has, by the way, never taken up, but the appointment of an independent tribunal to investigate these claims and concessions and the so-called "public debt". And yet this eminently equitable proposal was turned down by the Viceroy. If this is not a fit and proper subject for discussion for any genuine Conference, what else can be? What are the Indian people to think of self-imposed Trustees who talk of "handing back the estate" to the ward, and who, when the ward pertinently asks "let me see, through examination by a third party, how you have administered it", get red in the face and contemptuously reject the ward's demand?

What the "Indian Daily Mail" and the school of political thought it supports forget is that the Indian National Demand is for self-determination. Self-determination means that it is India's inherent right to suggest what "mutual adjustments", what "safeguards" and what "terms of transfer" are necessary. She will not consent to dictation by others, though she is ready to discuss a policy of give-and-take. But that implies treating India as an equal, and this is the last thing that the British Government and their agent in India, the Viceroy, propose to do. It is this vital principle of self-determination which Pundit Motilal emphasised in his interview with Mr. Slocombe and which Mahatma Gandhi stressed in the first memorandum he handed over to Sriyuts Sapru and Jayakar and in which he said he would restrict the discussion at the Round Table Conference to "safeguards". When Pundit Motilal referred to "adjustments and terms of transfer" and the Mahatma to "safeguards", they made it clear that the discussion about these matters implied that they were merely subsidiary to the main demand, the satisfaction of which was guaranteed—and which was the "substance of independence",—the control over fiscal and military policy without which there could be no independence worth the name. What the "Indian Daily Mail" describes as "new stipulations" were implicit in this "substance of independence" and were, therefore, for the sake of clarity and in view of the Viceroy's persistence in vague generalities, made explicit in the Congress leaders' subsequent communications. It is, therefore, a mischievous and malicious perversion of facts to suggest that the Congress leaders changed their position and stiffened their demands. The fact is the theory about "new stipulations" is a dishonest attempt to justify the untenable position of those who are anxious to go to the Round Table Conference, however humiliating the conditions and however vague the assurances may be. The real issue is: What is the true cause of the breakdown of the Peace? That cause is the refusal of the Viceroy to admit the claim of India to self-determination and to grant, on behalf of the British Government, "the substance of independence". The peace negotiations broke down not because of the so-called "New Stipulations" or of Pundit Jawaharlal raising the "Bolshevik" bogey of the release of the Meerut accused,—as though their release would endanger the safety of the British Empire,—not even because of Mahatma's raising the question of the right to secede and enquire into public debts, but *solely* because Lord Irwin was determined to delude India with pious platitudes about Government's "earnest desire to do everything to assist the people to obtain as large a degree of the management of their own affairs as can be shown to be consistent with making provision for those matters in regard to which they are not at present in a position to assume responsibility"—without—and this is the crux of the matter—telling the people of India or even his confidantes, Syts. Sapru and Jayakar what those matters are where India is not in a position to assume responsibility. For, if the ascertainment of that inability of India were left, not to her own sons but to Britishers, it will be only in 10 per cent. of "matters" we shall be getting "Dominion Status", the 90 per cent. being included in the "safeguards". India cannot and will never accept such a humiliating and dishonourable position. It is because the co-operators with the Round Table Conference are ready to accept it that they are now making frantic efforts to condemn the Congressmen for spoiling their pretty game of deceiving their fellow-countrymen. It is a tragedy that certain of our countrymen, eminent in spheres of legal activity, do not appreciate the fundamental right for which the Congress has stood and which it is determined to vindicate. There can be no real relief for India's millions, not only in the political but also in the economic sphere, until the importance of this right is grasped and emphasized. We are glad to note that Sir Lalubhai Samaldas emphasizes it when in his interview he remarks, in discussing the terms proposed by Gandhiji regarding Prohibition and the Salt Tax: "If Government had a genuine desire to carry out the wishes of the nation as a whole they could easily have accepted the suggestions of Mahatmaji."

But Government have no such desire. Their present desire evidently is to ridicule the National Demand, to misrepresent the Congress, and even to vilify it. In their "weekly summary" on the Indian situation they accuse the Congress leaders of frustrating the peace parleys "deliberately for propaganda purposes." They conjure up, evidently for British consumption, a situation in which the peace "conversations have been unscrupulously used in many parts of India as evidence that Government are anxious for a settlement on any terms" and for assuring volunteers that "prisoners would very shortly be released." This is a grotesque "appreciation" of the situation, but the bureaucracy is concerned with prestige, not with providing for its masters in Britain an accurate picture of the Indian political situation. Indians in whom the country has no confidence may still elect to fall victims to the London "trap", and play the bureaucracy's game, but the Indo-British problem will still remain unsolved.

DELUSIONS ABOUT ECONOMIC DEPRESSION

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The Government of India seem to have at last realised the fact of an acute trade depression now obtaining in India. But they seem to be labouring under the wildest possible delusions about the nature and causes of that depression; and consequently about the remedies that would effectually cure it. The civil resister is, to their eye, the eternal offender; and every phenomenon in their economic edifice, which they cannot explain by any other reason, or would not account for in its true origin, they seek to explain by the events connected with the political agitation in the country. If the excise revenue of the Government of Bombay has fallen by 60 lakhs in the current year, the fact is to be accounted for by the movement for India's national regeneration, though the idea of actual Civil Disobedience may not at all have penetrated to that matter yet. If the Customs revenue of the Government of India shows a decline, the fact is again accounted for by the same set of causes in the eye of the Indian bureaucrat, as also the increase in punitive expenditure in the Provincial Governments. The utmost they are prepared to do in such cases is to recognise the presence of world forces accounting for a certain degree of such depression; but nowhere will they admit or recognise the factor of their own sins of commission and omission which alone effectually account for these developments.

Because the authorities are labouring under this delusion, created by themselves, they render themselves incapable of accounting for such occurrences in a manner that would indicate the proper remedies. So long as they harp upon the sins of the nationalist agitator, determined at any cost to win India's economic emancipation, they would never be able to lay their hands on the real sores of the body politic and remedy the same effectively. The Finance Member of the Government of India referred the other day to world causes accounting for India's economic depression; but failed to notice that the actual degree of depression was not and could not be fully explained by what he called world causes. The economic aspect of the political movement is intended to complete on the material side the Swaraj we are seeking in the purely political sphere. And because the mercantile classes have realised the wisdom as well as the necessity of such an effort, they have tacitly consented to the sacrifices that the present phase of the struggle imposes upon them. The financial and other authorities of the Government continue to repeat the incantation they have been taught to recite on all occasions, what time the economic situation is getting more and more difficult. So peculiar and complicated has the situation become in this respect, that, for the moment at least, were there no political agitation at all in the field, the distress of the producing classes would be undeniable. Take the case of the land revenue of our own Presidency. Here is an income of Government in respect of which the force of a 'No-tax' campaign has been in the past concretely shown and can again be shown the moment the tax becomes inequitable, irrespective of any political significance being attached to the movement. At the present time, the situation of the Gujerat cultivator is acute enough to create a crying and legitimate grievance of the peasant; and this simply because of the fact that the basis on which the revenue demand was originally fixed no longer obtains. The cotton fields were assessed with their existing revenue demand on the basis which represented cotton at double the prices now prevailing. The original demand of this revenue was such as to take away half the gross produce of the cultivator. To-day, owing to a heavy fall in the prices of the produce, the cultivator would be lucky if he finds even 10 per cent of his produce left to him, after the revenue demand in cash has been met. Under the original demand, the cultivator had barely enough left to keep body and soul together; to-day, with the same fixed cash demand inexorably exacted from the cultivator, he will have no alternative but to run into debt, if he would not go out from the land altogether. The peasant, utterly uninfluenced by political reasoning, must perceive the inequity of the same cash demand to-day which was levied on him when the price level of his produce was about 50 per cent. higher. The most submissive of the ryots would find himself driven to tell the authorities to collect their revenues in kind, in the same proportion as the cash demand is supposed to represent of the produce, or, in the alternative, to suspend and remit the demand for this year altogether,—once again on entirely economic grounds, unadulterated by any political prejudice. If a Land League were in existence in this country, formed to protect and safeguard the interests of such primary producers, there can be no question but that some such agitation would have to be set on foot to help the agricultural interest in the country. And this would be so, without a trace of the political animus, which is nowadays so distasteful to Government. The latter are deluding themselves and the public, when they talk of co-operative marketting as a remedy for such deep sores. They have failed to diagnose the real disease, and so are proposing cures, which have not the slightest bearing on the malady. And hence the deepening of the misunderstanding and the worsening of the situation all-round.

What holds true in regard to the cotton cultivator is true, in a more or less degree, of all primary producers and of the classes that help in the exchange of commodities. The latter have lost all faith in the sympathy of the present rulers of the country, and so they find themselves driven to the Non-Co-operation philosophy, as the least likely to do them any further harm. The achieving of Swaraj they are convinced could not possibly be worse for them; and may very probably improve their economic situation. Hence their support of the present political awakening in the country, which the authorities, when they talk, as Sir George Schuster recently did, hopelessly misunderstand. The remedy they can think of is further repression, still more repression, and always repression. They are free to try their patent remedy. But are they sure the remedy at all meets the case? Are they sure repression will engender greater confidence in the trading classes, and help the producing class to realise better value for its produce? Until and unless they achieve this, they are living in a fool's paradise in all their lugubrations about remedial steps. They may, indeed, find "jo-hukm" co-adjutors, even of the Indian complexion. But what of that? The Indian Merchants' Chamber was addressed recently by the Finance Department of the Government of Bombay with a view to elicit its views in regard to the economic situation, with a peremptory demand that the reply be furnished in less than twenty-four hours. So, at least, the demand appeared to be, when placed for the first time before the Committee of the Chamber on Tuesday, the 2nd instant, the reply having to be sent to Poona by the 3rd idem. The magnates of the Chamber prepared some sort of a representation, which they sought to pass off as the Chamber's views on the matter, in good time for the official breakfast-table on the following morning. That unseemly haste to comply with the peremptory demands of the authorities has not, however, helped either to correct the Government's vision, or to right the economic situation. And such a righting or correction will never be applied, so long as there are persons in the country that are prepared to do the bidding of the authorities, no matter how insulting and humiliating it may be. It is painful even to take note of such a happening except for the fact it will serve to open the eye of the rank and file of these organisations to the strange ways of their authorities. But the central fact remains unaffected by any such developments. The economic situation continues to deteriorate and the authorities concerned are hopelessly on the wrong track in their search for remedies and are being still further misled by those whom they elect to be their guides. The country will, therefore, be justified in its conviction that there is no way out of the present situation, except through such energy and determination as the people can themselves put forward to right their accumulated wrongs of a century. They would have still more suffering in store for them in the pursuit of the path of national emancipation and regeneration. But they will have at least the satisfaction of solving the problem once for all, and to the greatest advantage of the country as a whole, as well as of every important unit in it.

WHAT IS LIBERTY?

CONNOTATION AND FULL IMPLICATION OF THE TERM.

(BY LALUBHAI SAMALDAS.)

I.

The Satyagraha movement started by Mahatma Gandhi has been called the fight for freedom. That word or its equivalent Liberty has been defined in various ways by political writers according to the school to which they belong. Not only Liberty in the abstract, but Liberty of Speech, Liberty of Press or the Written Word or the Liberty of Association have been recently discussed with heat by the several existing parties in India. While one party is in favour of Liberty in its fullest sense, the other party is anxious to restrict Liberty to such an extent that it can hardly be recognised as Liberty. At such a juncture Laski's new book on "Liberty" in the modern State is sure to prove useful to all students of politics. Harold J. Laski is, as most of your readers are aware, Professor of Political Science in the University of London. He is in entire sympathy with the Independent Labour Party and can be called an advanced Socialist. His recent articles on Bertrand Russell's philosophy and on comparison of the Indian and Irish problems were quoted in "The Chronicle" sometime back. These articles show not only his grasp of the political problems of different countries but also his capacity for envisaging correctly the probable developments and expressing his considered views on the subject clearly and logically.

"ABSENCE OF RESTRAINT".

Professor Laski devotes the first chapter called 'introductory' to the meaning of the word Liberty. He says: "I am arguing first, that Liberty is essentially an absence of restraint." This implies power to expand, without prohibition imposed from without. The second implication is "that if in any State there is a body of men who possess unlimited political power, those over whom they rule can never be free." The truth of this statement is brought home to us by the imprisonment of our revered leaders and of our noble self-sacrificing sisters. Laski goes on to lay down a general proposition the truth of which will be self-evident to all students of psychology and is borne out by a careful study of the history of nations. Laski says: "The one assured result of historical investigation is the lesson that uncontrolled power is invariably poisonous to those who possess it. Liberty always demands a limitation of political authority, and it is never attained unless the rulers of a State can, where necessary, be called to account." We all feel that if we had the right and power of calling our rulers to account, they would not have dared to take liberties with our Liberty in the manner in which they have been doing in the last few months.

ECONOMIC SECURITY.

The next point made by the author is that Liberty should not be confounded with "other good" such as economic security, although in its absence Liberty will not be effective. In this connection he says: "Those who know the normal life of the poor, its perpetual fear of the morrow, its haunting sense of the impending disaster, its fitful search for a liberty which perpetually eludes, will realize well enough that without economic security, Liberty is not worth having. Men may well be free and yet remain unable to realize the purposes of freedom." One has to see for oneself the life led by the factory labourers, or the tenants of Zamindars and big land-lords, or the agriculturists having small holdings in the Ryatwari tract, to understand correctly the force of Laski's remark that these men cannot realize the purpose of freedom, even if they had complete political freedom.

MENTAL EQUIPMENT.

One other requisite for realizing the purpose of freedom is sufficient mental equipment to achieve that object. If the majority of people have not opportunities of acquiring knowledge, they will never be able to appreciate and use Liberty even if they had economic security. Laski says: "Deprive a man of knowledge, and the road to ever greater knowledge, and you will make him, inevitably, the slave of those men more fortunate than himself." Though deprivation of knowledge, is not a denial of Liberty, yet it is a denial of the power to use it for great ends. According to our author, Liberty and Equality are complementary though not identical, as even under despotism men may be equal and yet not free. It is recognized even by Socialist writers that "whatever the form of state, political power will in fact belong to the owner of economic power".

It is not necessary to argue that a nation's happiness depends upon the amount of political power it possesses, it will suffice to say that exclusion from political power is likely to mean exclusion from social and economic power, which determine to a large extent the contours of happiness. It follows from this fact that the "more equal, are the social rights of the citizen, the more likely they are to be able to utilize their freedom in values worthy of exploration". It is also equally true that "the ex-

(Continued on Page 3.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

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"Acid Test."

In a contribution to the "Manchester Guardian", Dr. Gilbert Slater, the well-known British economist, declares: "I am clearly of opinion that the right of secession, which appears to be the most important of Gandhi's terms should be conceded, on the condition that the corresponding right be reserved to Britain to sever her political connections also and he duly asserted that Burma's right to secede from India be also conceded." He rightly observes that "freedom to secede is the acid test of equality or status in the minds of young Indian nationalists." Dr. Gilbert Slater is able, because of his unprejudiced study of the Indian problem, to see the Indian claim for self-determination in its true perspective. If Britain and India are to meet as two equals to strive for an honourable and amicable solution of their differences, "the right to secede" must form an essential item in the settlement. It is because at the Round Table Conference, the British Government expect India's "representatives" to appear as supplicants for a further dole of "reforms", that Gandhiji's terms are denounced in the British Imperialist Press. Let us add that as regards Burma, Indian nationalists have never denied that Burmans are entitled to sever their political ties with India, if they so choose.

Why This Intrusion?

The conduct of the Calcutta police in intruding into the Ashutosh Building of the University while classes were being held there, and evidently without the permission of the University authorities, was an unwarranted interference with private rights. The Police Commissioner had banned a procession in honour of Mirabai who arrived in Calcutta on Tuesday. The ban was promulgated only after the processionists had reached Howrah Bridge. In the clash that occurred the police allege that stones were thrown from the upper storeys of the Ashutosh Building. The police could have interviewed the responsible University authorities there and investigated the matter. Instead of doing so, they, according to an Associated Press message, entered the building and "charged the students with regulation lathis." As a result of this onslaught ten students were injured, one of them seriously. We hope the University authorities and the parents and guardians of the students will demand an explanation from the Government of Bengal regarding this unjust and illegal assault.

The Briand Scheme.

A Geneva message states that a private conference attended by representatives of 27 European States unanimously passed a motion on Monday, moved by M. Briand that his scheme for a Federation of European States should be referred to the League Assembly. M. Briand proposes to introduce the scheme at the Assembly session today. As the motion was seconded by Mr. Henderson, the British Foreign Minister, this move to secure a debate in the Geneva Assembly on the Briand scheme was evidently a previously agreed plan between Britain and France. The debate is likely to be instructive and to bring out the opposition to the scheme from those Governments that see in the Briand idea of a Federation, much more than a mere economic arrangement to avoid trade rivalry and to work on a co-ordinated basis for the economic exploitation of Asiatic countries.

The Cold Douche.

Apart from the suspicion with which the Asiatic Governments represented at Geneva will naturally regard the scheme, the cold douche given to it in the British Note which considered its implications so far as British political and economic interests are concerned and the Italian Note which emphasized that Italy would support the claims of "defeated nations" in the Great War for treaty revision are indications that M. Briand's proposals will evoke a good deal of opposition. But the astute French diplomat has foreseen the opposition and will probably try to convince his audience that revision of Peace Treaties, a subject thoroughly unpopular in France, should be treated as an issue quite separate from an economic understanding.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

CASE AGAINST YOUTH LEAGUE DICTATOR.

(From Our Own Corrspondent.)
POONA, Aug. 7.

On Friday noon, all eyes were looking towards Yeravda and all ears were anxiously turned to that prison. Whence Sir T. B. Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar were to return after their final talk with the Congress leaders. At noon on that fatal Friday, the news of the breakdown of the negotiations spread in the city.

How the parties here will be reoriental to the new situation cannot inferred just now. The Liberals and the Non-Brahmins will co-operate with the Round Table Conference under any circumstances at the present time. No Liberal from Maharashtra has so far been sounded with a view to his accepting to go to London for the Conference. The probability, as it seems to me, is that from among the nationalists Mr. Kelkar will first be tackled and if he refuses, which he, as a thorough nationalist, is sure to do, a Liberal, say Mr. Kamat, may be taken up as a possible representative of this side of Bombay. No sterling Nationalist is likely to favour participation in the R. T. Conference in the present position. The final line of action. In the meantime, thing's are moving faster.

"SEDITION" CASE.

A surprise was sprung by the Police on Poona when Mr. S. B. Mehendale, the Dictator of the Youth League, was produced before the Personal Assistant to the District Magistrate to take his trial under section 124A of the I.P.C. for the very bulletin for which he had been committed to the sessions under Section 117 read with 302 and 147 of the I.P.C. He was even refused bail. And a new case was put up against him. On Friday the witnesses were examined and on Tuesday the judgment will be given. In framing charge, the Magistrate remarked that he would recommend to the District Magistrate. The withdrawal of the first case against him. The accused has been in jail for almost a month now as an under-trial for murder and rioting and now these charges are to be withdrawn, if he is convicted under Section 124A of the I.P.C.

IMMERSION OF GANPATI.

Yesterday was the last day of the Ganesh festival week. Friday night was, thus, the last night and hence it was a gala night for the men, women and children of the city, who go sight-seeing from place to place where idols of Ganpati are installed in the midst of gandy scenery of various nature. The 'melas' tour the whole city with their songs that make the streets ring and visit the public idols. The whole city throbs with life of unusual activity and bustle. The last day, 'pan supari' is distributed to all and sundry by way of farewell. On Saturday the closing day, even from early noon the idols gathered round the Reay Market for the procession. The Police arrangements were perfect, and after the procession had started on its noisy, boisterous and majestic march, rain poured down in torrents very rare in the city. The whole procession was soaked in water and it looked that along with the Ganpati procession, there was also moving a procession of water! But the march continued, the 'melas' following the many idols chanted their chorus, the cars bearing the huge but charming idols passed in slow and measured steps, the 'lezim' play went on undisturbed. In this deafening din and hurly-burly, the procession reached the river-side beyond the 'Lakdi pool'. The meeting was held on the Deccan Gymkhana ground as every year.

The order prohibiting meetings, procession etc., in the Cantonment area and Kirkee has been renewed for a further term.

One worker, Mr. Vellhal, has been sentenced to a month and a half's imprisonment or a fine of Rs. 50/- for breaking this order.

Forest Satyagraha is said to be going on in Junnar Taluka of the district.

LAMINGTON ROAD UNDER WATER

Another view of Bombay on Wednesday when even one of the main streets of Bombay had knee-deep water.

SEQUEL TO ATTEMPT ON SIR C. TEGART'S LIFE

Personnel Of Special Tribunal To Try Suspect

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

Mr. R. R Garlick, Rai Nalinikanta Basu Bahadur, and Lal Behary Das will form the special tribunal which will try the case against Dinesh Chandra Majumdar said to be a law student arrested in connection with the recent attempt on the life of Sir Charles Tegart, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.—A. P.

KING WILLIAM ISLAND VISITED

Canadian Explorer's Successful Trip.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Winnipeg.—A Wireless message states that Major Burwash, the Canadian Government explorer, with a pilot, has completed his aeroplane trip to King William Island. This is the first time that the Island has been visited by a whiteman since the ill-fated Sir John Franklin Expedition 83 years ago. Major Burwash left Fort McMurray a month ago.—Reuter.

NO BRIGHTER OUTLOOK IN WEATHER TO-DAY

(Continued from page 1.)

all the pedestrian and vehicular traffic was suspended. The Fire Brigade engines were requisitioned in the morning, and and water was pumped out to make the roads clear.

LANDSLIDE.

At Forjett Street there was a landslide with terrific noise huge boulders smashing the walls of a house tenanted by Parsis, but fortunately no one was injured.

Water rushed in the premises of the Imperial and Allahabad Banks, and the authoities had to pump out the water to save important documents being damaged.

The telephone lines were also considerably affected, their underground wires being covered with water.

DIFFIOULTIES OF OFFICE-GOERS.

As Wednesday was a bank holiday, the majority of firms and offices in the Fort were closed. But those few unlucky persons who had to attend to their duties and go to the Fort had great difficulty in doing so, which was experienced even after 11 a.m. Even on offering handsome prices to taxi-drivers they were not tempted to venture on the drive through miniature ponds or lakes in the localities to be traversed. While a road from distance may appear easily passable it become impassable—or passable with great difficulty—a little further on. Residents of Grant Road and Tardeo desiring to proceed to the Fort area after 11 a.m. had to take a circuitous route through Hughes Road, Queen's Road, &c. to reach their destination, if the taxi-driver, having his car of one of the new patterns, agreed to do so—of course, after the fare had agreed to pay the handsome sum demanded.

RECORD OF 44 YEARS BROKEN.

In 1886 there was a record rainfall of 16 inches in 24 hours. Wednesday's rainfall of 22 inches in 24 hours has, therefore, broken this record established 44 years ago.

2-1/4 INCHES OF RAINFALL PER HOUR!

One noteworthy feature of Wednesday's downpour is that the really heavy rainfall began a little before mid-night, so during the eight hours, that is from midnight (Wednesday) to 8 a.m. of Thursday there was a fall of 18 inches 23 cents, registered at Colaba, that is 2-1/4 inches of fall per hour!

Basements Of Buildings Full Of Water

One of the features of Wednesday's deluge was that the Fort area which is generally not affected by such incidents also suffered heavily.

The basements of a number of buildings on the Hornby Road and other parts of the Fort area were flooded. Among others, the basements of the Kodak House, Whiteaway Laidlaw, the Imperial Bank, the Central Bank, Ewart House, Bombay House, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation were also flooded and some of them had to engage municipal pumps to pump out the water. Others engaged a number of labourers for the same purpose.

The ground floor of Whiteaway's was so fully flooded that the huge quantity of water could not be pumped out in the course of the day and the work continued in the night.

BHENDIBAZAR SUNK IN DARKNESS

The Babula Tank Electric Power Station being submerged under water owing to the heavy rainfall on Wednesday, the whole area between Bhendi Bazar Tram Terminus and J. J. Hospital had to remain in complete darkness. There was no electric light and the area which is generally buzzing with activity till a very late hour in the night presented a deserted appearance immediately after sunset. The shopkeepers and the general residents in the area were put to great inconvenience.

22 INCHES IN 24 HOURS! Heavy Rainfall In Bombay.

POONA, Sept. 10.

Yesterday's depression has moved westwards and lies this morning with lowest pressures between Chanda and Seoni. It has caused widespread and locally heavy rain from Konkan to Berar with intense precipitation at Bombay amounting to 22 inches.

Monsoon has also been string in Upper Burma, in Malabar and from South Deccan to Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Orissa, Central Provinces, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Malabar and Madras Coast; while a few falls have occurred in Assam, Bihar and East United Provinces.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair, and Monywa four inches each; Diamond Island two; Rangoon one and a half; Tavoy, Gwa and Bassein one; Darjeeling four; Dinajpur, and Jalpaiguri one; Narayanganj three quarters; Chanda and Akola three; Khandwa one and a half; Amraoti one; Indore three quarters; Bombay twenty-two; Khandalla four; Marmagao, Karwar, Mahabaleshwar and Aurangabad three; Hanamkonda two; Ratnagiri, Malegaon, Hyderabad, Mangalore and Mercara one and a half; Calicut one; and Sholapur, Bijapur and Calingapatam three quarters.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in East Central Provinces, Berar and Konkan; increase in Pegu, Arakan, Bengal, West Central Provinces, West Central India and North Bombay Deccan; and will extend in Gujarat.

Heavy raifall warning.—Heavy rainfall is likely to extend southwards in Konkan. Locally heavy falls are also likely to continue in Berar and extend in West Central Provinces, North Hyderabad and in and near Pegu.—A. P

MRS COUSINS PREACHES BOYCOTT

Convictions In Allahabad

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, Sept. 10.

Pandit Ramashankar Yapnk, member of Aligarh Congress Committee, was convicted for criminal trespass in Government High School Aligarh and sentenced to three months' rigorous. Six volunteers were tried at Hamirpur under the picketing ordinance and sentenced to six months' rigorous. Mrs. Cousins an Irish Khadiclad lady addressed a public meeting at Jhansi yesterday and said there was a world interest in the present movement. She urged boycott of foreign articles.

Rugby.—On the London exchange, on Tuesday morning rubbers were steadier, but business was restricted and the commodity was unaltered at three and fifteen by sixteenths pence per pound.—B. O. W.

FLOGGED VOLUNTEERS TREATED IN HOSPITAL.

Police Throw Congress Goods Out Of Office.

(From Our Correspondent).
NAGPUR, CITY, Sept. 10.

Sjt. Kesheorao Paranjpe who was arrested in connection with forest satytgraha at Ramtek was sentenced to six months rigorous on the 9th instant. Two volunteers of Ramtek were sentenced yesterday by Mr. Izuddin, Special Magistrate to 25 stripes each. Punishment was executed immediately in the jail when the trial was over. Both were brought to the city last evening unable to walk and are being treated in Congress Hospital. Three prominent leaders were arrested at Tumsar on Monday.

OLICE RAID CONGRESS OFFICE

News was received here that yesterday at Bhandara seven police constables accompanied by an Inspector entered Congress Office and threw away all goods etc. out of the Office without assigning reason nor was any search warrant or notice shown to Congress officials. Sjt. Nimgaonker was elected new member, "War Council," vice Sjt. Manikrao Deshmukh arrested yesterday.

HARTAL AGAINST WHIPPING.

Last night a meeting was held at the Town Hall where speeches were made by Sjt. Salve, Dr. Cholker, Sjt. Vidyavatidevi, Jagobaji, and Naidu.

Sjt. Salve declared Government using very oppressive measures in jail. He exhorted volunteers to remember that while offering Satyagraha they were standing in the jaws of death.

Hartal was declared here to-day by Congress protesting against whipping punishment inflicted upon the two volunteers yesterday.

PRABHAT.

Or
The Marching Song Of Indian Freedom.

(Set to the tune of "As we go marching thro' Georgia").

Boys and Girls awake, arise the Dawn is calling you,
Up with Flags and Gandhi caps, your sacred vows renew,
Slumber not, arise, be quick, to your best selves be true,
Victory is ours, March away.

Chorus.
Hurrah, Hurrah, we'll set our country free,
Hurrah, Hurrah, three cheers for Mahatmaji,
Red and White and Green shall wave from mountain to the sea
As we go marching thro' India.

—Nationalist Christian Lady.
2-9-30.

"UNWARRANTED BAN."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have noticed in the issue of your esteemed paper of the 8th instant, the leaderette under the caption "Unwarranted Ban" where a mistake or two have crept in which should be corrected. Firstly regarding the sentences passed on the ladies viz. Mrs. Anbalal Sarabhai and Shrimati Sonubes, it consisted only in fine, no sentence being given in default, and secondly the Committee under the chairmanship of Sjt. Kastoorbhai Lalbhai, is not appointed by the G. P. C. C. but by a meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad. This committee is going to take constitutional steps only. G. P. C. C. has assumed no responsibility in the working of this committee.

Another committee to investigate into the Police methods at Ranpur is going to be appointed and announced very shortly.

Please correct the misrepresentations and oblige.—Yours. etc.,

KANTILAL PATEL,
Publicity Officer.
Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee.
Ahmedabad, September 8.

Dacca.—A dacoity was committed on Monday night at Ichapura in Munshiganj Sub-Division. About twenty men armed with revolvers and bombs and carrying torches broke open an iron safe in the Post Office and removed all Govenment cash as also Post Master's private money and some ornaments and escaped.—A. P.

Dacca.—According to the late official bulletin issued at ten on Tuesday morning, Mr. Eric Hodson, one of the victims of the recent shooting outrage in Dacca, passed a very good night yesterday and is progressing satisfactorily.—A. P.

Mr. Nitraj Singh Vidhyarthi of the Benares Hindu University and son of Babu Daulat Singh Chaudri, ex-M.L.C., Narsingpur, is appointed "Dictator" of Hindi C. P.

Rugby.—The first keel plate of the cruiser "Leander" was laid at Devonport Dockyard on Monday. Provision has been made for £265,000 to be spent on the vessel during the current year, and the costruction will provide work for 600 men for two and a half years.—B. O. W.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULT ON COLLEGIANS

"Can't Discriminate" Says Tegart

MASS DEPUTATION TO VICE-CHANCELLOR

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

Lt.-Col. Hasan Suhrawardy, Vice-Chancellor in a statement to the Associated Press in connection with police raid on the University Building last evening said he saw several students with injuries and marks of blood on the floor in many places in the Ashutosh Building. He also saw six injured students in Darbhanga Buildings where several hundred students had assembled.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.

He later received a mass deputation of students who were joined by Professors and University Officers all of whom complained against police conduct and wanted assurance of personal safety. The Vice-Chancellor was informed that six students including the son of Mr. Justice S. K. Ghose who were in the Ashutosh Building were subjected to unprovoked assault by Sergeants, necessitating their removal to hospital where the Vice-Chancellor visited the injured and satisfied himself that they were well looked after and were comfortable.

POLICE CAN'T DISCRIMINATE.

Next the Vice-Chancellor saw the Police Commissioner who told him that the police entered Ashutosh Building with the object of clearing the place of people using it as a rampart from which to attack the police with brickbats. Sir Charles Tegart regretted the unfortunate injuries of innocent students but Sir Charles Tegart said it was impossible to discriminate under such circumstances between innocent and others.

Sir Charles Tegart, however, promised to enquire into the matter and also assured the Vice-Chancellor that police would not enter the University revided professors controlled the students and ensured that buildings would not enter the University provided for people who wanted to attack the police.

The Vice-Chancellor has suspended the postgraduate and law classes for to-day and to-morrow. Meanwhile he will consult Professors and officers of the University on this matter.—A. P.

DELHI CONGRESS PRESIDENT IN COURT.

Charged for Picketing Liquor Shop.

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Sept. 9.

The cases against Sjt. Shankerlal, President of the Provincial Congress Committee and Maulana Abdulla, "Dactator" local War Council arrested was on 21st August for alleged abetment under picketing ordinance, oepned in the Central Jail this morning. Barrister Asaf-all appeared as "amicus curiae" and efamined one prosecution witness at considerable length.

Three prosecution witnesses were examined to-day who deposed that on the noon of the 12th August, Sjt. Shankerlal came to the Congress Office in his red motor car, when Maulana Abdulla, after giving some instructions to his volunteers accompanied him to Daulatram's liquor shop which was then being picketed by male and female volunteers.

Sjt. Shankerial sent a motor lorry to fetch more volunteers, when he was informed that volunteers were being arrested there by police. Both accused refused to take part in the proceedings.

Sjt. Shankerial however read out a short statement saying that though he was convicted so many times he had never seen such a false case cooked up against him before. The real fact, he said, was that he had an appointment with Col. Rahman, Supdt. of the jail at Meerut at 3 p.m. on that day, and he accordingly left Delhi at 11-30 a.m.

Maulana Abdulla told the Court that although he did not mean to defend himself, he wondered how a case has been framed against him, when the police said that instructions were given by Sjt. Shankerlal, who had already proved his alibi, and not by him (Abdulla) who even according to the prosecution was all along silent. Asafali then drew the attention of the Court that as indicated by the ordinance the crime consisted in molestation which has not been proved and not in abetment.

The court concurred with this view and remarked that evidence ought to have been produced to show that there was molestation. The case is adjourned to 13th inst. for further prosecution evidence.

BOMBAY, Sept. 10.

In connection with the Sugar Enquiry the Tariff Board will hear the oral evidence of Mr. P. H. Advani, Director or Industries, Bombay, at 10-30 a.m. and of Mr. Evelyn Wood of Messrs. Ralli Brothers at 2-30 p.m. on Thursday, September 11, in the office of the Board in the Town Hall.—A. P.

SOME STRAIGHT QUESTIONS.

For Syt. Jinnah, Selalvad And Mody.

Sir,—I have read the interviews oyu have given to the "Chimes of India", blaming the Congress leaders for the failure of peace negotiations; and appealing to Indians to support the Round Table Conference! If you had practical wisdom and statesmanship, you would have thought a hundred times before denouncing the Congress leaders at this crucial stage. Your immature and unjust utterances will be utilised by the bureaucratic propagandists against India, Gandhiji and the Congress! And you wil be boomed as sobelr representatives of India!

(1) Do you represent the masses of India? No, sirs, no!

(2) Have you visited Indian villages? Perhaps a few!

(3) Have you lived with the ryots? Don't think so!

(4) Have you been to flooded and famine-stricken places? Perhaps once!

How do you then claim to represent the masses of India?

(5) Do you claim to represent the classes to-day? Hm!

(6) Do lawyers—as a body—support the Round Table Conference? No!

(7) Do doctors and engineers and graduates support it? No!

(8) Do merchants and brokers all over the country support the present R. T. C.? No!

(9) Then whom do you represent to-day, when you find fault with the Congress and are ready to go to St. James' Palace in tail coat and top hat? You don't represent the masses. You don't represent the classes. You may claim to represent yourselves, but not oyur country, my friends, to-day.

(10) And, pray, do you use Swadeshi clothes? Perhaps, rarelly!

(11) Will it ruin India or save India, if rich and fashionable men like you adopt Swadeshi?

(12) Is not the use of Swadeshi a practical proof of your patriotism? Why do you non-co-operate with it?

Now, you friends talk in a strain, as though Gandhiji and his Civil Disobedience movement have harmed India! Is it so please? Who has harmed India?

(1) By the sale of Reverse Councils?

(2) By the frequent manipulations of Exchange in 1919, 1920 and 1921?

(3) By fixing the Ratio at 18d?

(4) By refusing Gold Currency to India?

(5) By frequent contractions of currency?

(6) By issue of loans at heavy interest in England?

(7) By launching ruinous schemes like the Back Bay and Sukkur Barrage? And

(8) By hoodwinking the demands of the Steel Industry and Textile Industry, till they were very nearly crippled?

(9) Say it, friends, who did all this mischief? Government or Gandhiji? You may contend, that the Civil Disobedience movement is causing further distress. That is true. But is it not inevitable? What would any sane man prefer to-day? Slow and certain ruination of India beyond redemption? Or a little more distress, and emancipation of India? My friends, you are monied people and you think of to-day, more than of to-morrow; and more for your own fraternity—quite naturally!

It may sound strange, but it is clear from the last sentence of Mr. Jinnah's interview, that he himself is dubious about his own darling kid, the Round Table Conference!!! Here is that pathetic confession!

"As I have said before, speaking for myself I am sure that unless His Majesty's Government and the British delegation 'mean real business,' the 'Conference will not succeed"!!!

Quite right, Mr. Jinnah, you are quite right! So, in your own mind, you are not quite sure, whether His Majesty's Government and the British delegation do mean real business at the Round Table Conference! This is precisely the apprehension of Gandhiji and his colleagues—and that is why, they have been insisting on an assurance to be given by the Viceroy and the Cabinet, that the R. T. C. will devote itself to the framing of Dominion Constitution for India. And yet, you wise men of the East find fault with Gandhiji, because he did not rely on the sonorous but vague statements of Lord Irwin; and insisted on having his and the Cabinet's definite assurance that they would support India's legitimate demand for Dominion Status!

Both Gandhiji and his colleagues, so also you and your friends are so clearly dubious of the attitude of the British Government and of the British delegation. But whilst Gandhiji and his colleagues decline to take any further risk of listening to the siren call of Britain: You Jinnah, etc. are willing—despite all bitter experiences of the past—to go on an adventurous trip! For, you and your friends reoresent yourselves! But Gandhiji represents India; and IIndia to-day is in no mood to stop her great struggle on the indefinite and vague assurance of a Viceroy, however noble he may be. Here lies the difference between fully popular and responsible leaders of the country, who will not stake her best interests on hollow promises.

On the other hand, there are going to St. James' Palace men like you whose patriotism should forbid them to take such risks; but whose thoughts of royalty, loyalty and their own personality eclipse their otherwise shrewd judgment to-day!

And friends, what a kick from the start! Your dear old MacDonald and the other ex-Prime Ministers will keep away from your prized Conference. Will you please ponder? Will you please reply,—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

CONGRESS ALONE CAN DELIVER GOODS

Mr. Rajendra Semnarayan Interviewed

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative Mr. Rajendra Somnarayan Dalal, Vice-President of the Bombay Stock Exchange, emphatically exposed the futility of the Round Table Conference without the participation of the Congress leaders who alone truly represent the country and can "deliver the goods" on behalf of the nation, as is evident from the response of the masses to the call of the Congress.

As regards the peace parleys' which have proved abortive, Mr. Rajendra said that India wants maximum which is defined in unequivocal terms, while Britain desires to give merely a minimum which is not defined and Prestige, Parliamentary procedure, the consciousness of power to dictate, problems of self interest—all these intervene and prevent the granting of the just demands of India and the securing of everlasting peace.

That H. E. Lord Irwin, has a kind heart and desires to do his best for India is manifest from his efforts throughout his regime in India. But he expresses himself as if he were handicapped by Whitehall which professes to give him a "blank cheque", but which reserves the right of advising the bank to stop payment at a moment's notice.

"Those like myself," said Mr. Rajendra, "who wanted substantiatened peace are dishearted. But others who jeered at the peace parleys from the beginning would be jubilent. One may ask us to wait till the R. T. Conference deliberations are over, but that is only hoping against hope. The intermediary period will be more chaotic as far as India is concerned and result only in irreparable economic loss to both the countries.

THE STRAIN OF LIFE

How to withstand it.

LIFE in the tropics whether business or domestic is a continual struggle against lassitude and ill health, except in the case of those who have wisely fortified themselves by keeping their blood healthy and pure.

THIS is quite easily done and should be done at once before the weakness of nerve or will or muscle has gone too far.

A course of
IRON JELLOIDS
will fill the veins with rich red blood and restore lost vitality clearing the mind and enabling it to cope successfully with the day's difficulties.

It scarcely seems possible that such a change could be wrought so simply, but the miracles of science are greater than those magic arts in which men once believed, and Iron Jelloids are a product of science.

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14 days' trial package Re. 1/-.
Full size bottle (40 Days) Rs. 2/12/0.

4 B C.

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RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

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Rupee ONE for a Tin (32 Pills).
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Bombay Branch :— Kalbadevi Road.

WHY OLD?

SAMPLE FREE.

Our "Rajvaid Hair Dye" instantaneously turns the white hairs in to natural deep black and makes them shining and lastingly jet-black. That "Rajvaid Hair Dye" is the best, cheapest and easiest in use.

Price One phial Rs. 1-2.
Small phial As. 13 postage 1 to 3 phials As. 6.
On receipt of As. 3. a sample phial is sent free of charge.

Rajvaid Sri Ramavadh Kaviraj, 194 Harrison Road, Calcutta.
Telegrams—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

"IN INDIA WE MUST GOVERN OR GO."

Tory Press Busy Swashbuckling.

BUT "HERALD" SAYS "PEACE CAN STILL BE SECURED".

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Indian peace talks are the main item of news displayed by the papers this morning, many of which are already devoting leading columns to the subject.

The "Daily Herald" believes that "with wisdom on both sides success can still be secured." The paper urges the British Government to make it plain that the Round Table Conference has been summoned to arrange, with essential temporary safeguards, for self-governing India and that the Conference will not be confined within the frontiers of Simon report.

CALL OFF C. D.

The journal urges the Congress "on that promise and on condition that political prisoners will be granted amnesty" to call off Civil Disobedience and participate in Conference.

CONGRESS DELEGATES NOT ESSENTIAL.

The "Times" says that in the letter to the Viceroy, the three prisoners laid down conditions which would be more appropriately imposed by leaders of partially successful military revolution. They demanded Government's complete surrender. The paper pays tribute to the patriotic efforts of Messrs. Sapru and Jayakar and says that the Government of India was fully justified in assisting them to the utmost. "It was desirable that the Congress should be represented at the Round Table Conference, but the presence of their delegates is not indispensable and Government and cooperators can continue preparations for meetings in London with clear conscience."

The "Morning Post" hopes that the Government "having proved by sad experience the futility of these proceedings will turn to their real business which is to govern India and to restore order".

The "Daily Mail" says: "In India we must govern or go and we do not intend to go despite Irwin and his friends."—Reuter.

BEWARE OF THE UNSCRUPULOUS

—:o:—

"Exploiting Ignorance" Of Credulous Masses

A. I. S. A. EXPOSES MERCHANTS' TRICKS

The Secretary of the All-India Spinners' Association writes:—

"Taking unfair advantage of the great demand for Khadi many unscrupulous merchants are having recourse to all kinds of unfair means to exploit the ignorance of the credulous masses. One of their latest tricks is to mix up the 2 terms of the A. I. S. A. and the Congress Committee. Since they cannot boldly use the name of the A. I. S. A. they have now begun to drag in the name of the Congress in the Khadi movement, and say that their shop and goods are certified by the Congress Committee.

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that the Congress as such does not issue any certificates to either Khadi producers or sellers. It is the exclusive duty of the Spinners' Association to certify and deal in all other respects with Khadi producers and sellers. Hence if any individual or institution is said to be certified by the Congress Committee for dealing in pure Khadi it is not true.

HEDJAZ AIR FORCE.

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Amman (Trans-Jordina).—Four Wapiti aeroplanes with British pilots have left for Koweit via Bagdad to form nucleus of Air Force at Hedjaz to check frontier raiding. Important tribal conference opened here to-day when special British Commissioner met representatives of Hedjaz and Nejd to discuss frontier matters.—Reuter.

MR. CHOTALAL SHROFF JAILED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Sept. 5

Mr. Chotalal Shroff, Ex-M. L. C. and the Dictator of the Virar Satyagraha camp was put up for trial yesterday under Section 188 of the I. P. C. before the First Class Magistrate at Bassein for having broken the order issued by the District Magistrate, Thana under Section 144 of the C. P. C. Code prohibiting picketing in Virar, Bhainder, and Bassein. Mr. Shroff was convicted and sentenced to suffer one month's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to undergo a further term of simple imprisonment for seven days.

Mr. Shroff along with 11 other volunteers, who were also sentenced to suffer imprisonment, was brought to Thana this afternoon and received at the station by Mr. B. A. Padhye, the president of the Sashti Taluka Congress Committee.

Mr. Shroff and all the eleven volunteers were garlanded by Mrs. Sushilabai Nadkarni, the Secretary of the Congress Swayamsevika Sangha.

Volunteers for the Hindustani Seva Dal will be enrolled at the G Ward District Congress Committee, Lady Jamredjee Road, Dadar from morning 8 a. m. till 8 p. m. For further particulars see the Captain at Ollengal Building Dadar.

"AJ" OFFICE SEARCHED.

—:o:—

BENARES, Sept. 8.

Police carried out a search of the "Aj" Office in connection with the cyclostyle machine used for the publication of the "Ranbheri" but it is stated no cyclostyle machine was found there. This news sheet is circulated here daily on behalf of the Town Congress Committee in defiance of the Unauthorised News Sheet Ordinance. The police constables are guarding the office.—A. P.

WHAT IS LIBERTY?

(Continued From Page 6.)

clusion of a race or creed from a share in citizenship is, invariably, their exclusion from the benefit of social action". The truth of both these complementary propositions is borne out by the poor economic and social status of the so-called Depressed Classes. If these people had equal social rights of citizenship, they would assuredly have been in a much better position than now to make use of the freedom that they enjoy in other respects for their economic and political elevation. Similarly if they had equal rights of citizenship, i.e., the franchise, they would have been able to induce the legislatures to ameliorate their economic and social position. What is true of the Depressed Classes is equally true "mutatis mutandis" of the so-called educationally and economically backward classes including the Mahomedans. The educated members of these communities have understood the significance and power of franchise and have, therefore, begun to insist on equality of franchise and in some cases greater representation than justified by numerical, educational or property tests. That awakening is due to their desire for greater Liberty in the sense laid down by the author.

DEMOCRACY ESSENTIAL TO LIBERTY.

The author thinks that a democratic form of Government is essential to Liberty. He acknowledges that life in a democratic Government is not essentially a happy life, but he asserts that unless he lives under such a Government, there is bound to be a continuous sense of frustration of happiness. He develops this point by saying: "The right, therefore, to the franchise is essential to Liberty; and a citizen excluded from it is unfree. Unfree for the simple reason that the rulers of the State will not regard his will as entitled to consideration in the making of policy. They will do things for him, but not those things he himself regards as urgent. Whatever is to be said against the democratic form of State, it seems to me unquestionable that it has forced the needs of humble men on the attention of Government in a way impossible under any other form." This is almost a truism and we in India can appreciate its strength when we see the good work done even by the nominated members of the so-called Depressed Classes in the Legislatures of the country. Can a man like Dr. Ambedkar have any chance of working for the improvement of the social status of his community under any other but a democratic form of Government?

"CHOOSE YOUR RULERS".

Laski stresses further the advantage of this form of government, and more on the necessity of the privilege of choosing its rulers at stated intervals, when he says: "It is fundamental to the conference of power that it should never be permanent. If it is so, it ceases to give attention to the purposes for which it is conferred, and thinks only of the well being of those who can exercise it. That has been, notably the history of monarchy and aristocracy, and in general of the practice of Colonial Dominion". The author might very well have added "and the Indian Empire." He then lays down a general proposition the truth of which is self-evident. "Power that is unaccountable makes instruments of men who should be ends in themselves".

(To Be Continued.)

THE DARK SIDE OF VILLAGE FAIRS.

—:o:—

Predominance Of Drink Evil.

SUCCESSFUL EFFECTS OF PICKETING CAMPAIGN.

Miss Khurshedbanco A. D. Naorojee, Hon. Secretary, (Liquor Dept.) Picketing Mandal, Ahmedabad writes:—

Fairs "serve really" the purpose of a social gathering, where all the rich and the poor, the young and the old, men and women and people of all ranks and creeds partake on an equal footing. As fairs are generally held on religious holidays in the Chaturmasa (i.e. the four months of the monsoon) and in the vicinity of religious places, it has a twofold effect on the people. Firstly, an opportunity to encourage religious feelings and further a recreation to the working classes who generally are in need of the same; these fairs come as a welcome break after the ploughing and planting and sundry other laborious tasks during this busy season. It also gives a chance to indigenous merchants to introduce new articles in this extraordinary market and thus encourage the use of Indian made goods.

It is a very good idea to welcome the fairs so far as the above benefits are concerned; but unfortunately, these occasions also have the darker side. One of the most undesirable and contemptible evils we have in these fairs, is the encouraged sale of liquor and intoxicating drugs. The poor farmer who has come for an innocent enjoyment on this day, happens to come across the liquor shops and knowing or unknowingly falls in the jaws of the devil. The anti-liquor branch of the Picketing Mandal fully ecognised all this, and decided to have the liquor shops more severely picketed and thus save their unfortunate countrymen who were apt to fall victims to this world-enemy from running themselves, as well as their other innocent companions. The Mandal arranged intensive picketing not only at the liquor shops, but also at the unlicenced sales, in and round about the fairs. A number of men and women volunteers faithfully discharged their duties with the result that the sales hardly amounted to 12 Annas to 2 Rupees against the usual average sale of Rs. 500 to Rs. 700 a day.

Thereby the picketing helped to save for the poor peasant about Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000; which could be better utilised by him in this poverty-stricken country. It was a pleasure to see that the people who passed by the liquir shops, conveyed in their conversations a feeling of respect and sympathy for the anti-liquor campaign and its place in the national movement. The sacrifice of the volunteers for the improvement of their unfortunate and miserable countrymen was recognised with unstinted praise by the villagers. Every praise is due to our Moslem brothers who help wholeheartedly in eradicating this cursed evil. Instead of the customary nuisance, caused by drunkards quarrels, complaints, thefts etc., the fairs terminated successfully to the happiness of all concerned.

BENGAL ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

Sjt. Kamipado Mukerjee, Secretary, the Central Calcutta Committee was sentenced by the additional Presidency Magistrate to six months' simple imprisonment for harbouring the volunteers.

Balurghat.—Dr. Birendranath Bhattacharyya, District Board Medical Officer at Teor and two others were arrested under the Instigation Ordinance.

Pabna.—The Congress Office was searched and Sjt. Provash Chandra Lahiri, one of the joint Secretaries was arrested under Section 108, Cr. P. C.

Feni.—Dr. Priyala Das Gupta, Secretary, Feni Congress Committee was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 157 I. P. C. and picketing ordinance.

Mymensinghs.—Maulvi Giasuddin Ahmed, a member of the A. I. C. C. was arrested under the picketing ordinance, and has been sent to Jamalpur for trial.

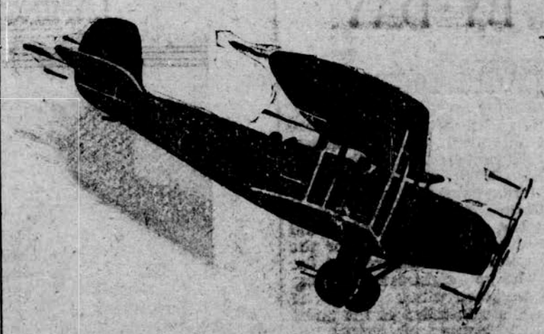
Noakhali.—A number of places including Shabuj Sangha, Physical Exercise Club and Dispensary of Sjt. Binoyendra Guharoy was searched in connection with the alleged Dacca outrage. Sjt. Asitranjan Ghosh, Headmaster, Primary School, and Physical Culture Enthusiast and Sjt. Chitaranjan Das Gupta, teacher, local High School, were arrested under the Bengal Ordinance.

Alleged Murder.

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, Sept. 8.

The trial began to-day before the sessions Judge, of Abdul Rahman and Alauddin for the alleged murder of Private Bryant of the Armoured Car Company during the riots on April 23, last.—A. P.



FIRST EAST-WEST DIRECT FLIGHT

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UNCONDITIONAL OPENING OF HISLOP COLLEGE DEMANDED.

Nagpur Students' Warning To Authorities.

NAGPUR, Sept. 8.

(From Our Correspondent.)

It is now understood on a reliable authority that the fight on Saturday at Guddigudam was one inspired by personal rivalry and bears no trace of communal feelings. At a meeting held at Chitnis Park yesterday, Mr. Salve condemned the originators of the trouble, assuring public that the quarrel has absolutely no connection with communal tension, and that the same was intended to bring discredit on the Congress, but failed.

Scenes of great enthusiasm were witnessed at a meeting held at the Vyankatesh Theatre, where guardians and students assembled to discuss two letters issued by the Hislop College and New English School authorities, complaining frequent hartals which constituted breach of discipline. Speeches were made by Messrs. Ogale, Salve, and Dr. Paranjape. After a thorough discussion, a resolution was passed saying that the observance of hartals was not inconsistent with the Country's pace, and that the guardians would not blame the authorities if their wards suffered on that account.

It was also resolved that the Hislop College and school authorities letter was most insulting and that they should immediately withdraw it, failing which self-respecting persons would be forced to withdraw their wards from the school.

Lastly a resolution was passed which demanded which unconditional opening of the Hislop College and School and continuing the New English School. Certain school staff, who it is alleged, were using uncourteous and impolite terms, belittling the National Movement and Congress leaders during the School hours were severely warned not repeat such words.

NOAKHALI DISTURBANCE.

—:o:—

Official Version.

NOAKHALI, Sept. 9.

Information has been received here that several officers in Lakhmipur Thana were attacked and assaulted to-day by a mob. It is stated that volunteers while pocketing an excise shop obstructed approach to the Thana compound and this led to a disturbance.

The constable on duty objected to their presence and asked them to disperse but the volunteers resented constables interference. In the meantime a mob collected. In the melee that ensued Senior Sub-Inspector, a second officer and an assistant sub-Inspector and another officer and several others received injuries.—A. P.

KURDISH REBELLION SUBDUED.

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Constantinople.—A communique says:—Turkish offensive against Kurdish rebels in Mount Ararat region has developed successfully and back of rebel resistance has been broken. Kurds are retiring towards south-east and Turks have occupied strategic positions on their line of retreat. Repressive operations will commence shortly in the zone adjoining Iraq frontier where the Turkish troops are already concentrated.—Reuter.

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1. The Company owns extensive estates of tea and rubber. The net income from the tea estate alone would be sufficient to pay a dividend of 9 % or more on all classes of shares.

2. Nine per cent dividend on preference shares for the nine years of the company's existence have been fully met up to 1st March 1930.

3. That the Directors themselves hold 26,289 out of 28,000 ordinary shares, which are not entitled to any dividend before a dividend of 9 per cent is paid on all preference shares for every year, *is a guarantee of success and an assurance* to the holders of Preference Shares.

4. Investors in the Company's preference shares will therefore enjoy all the advantages of a *guaranteed loan* at 9% on *excellent security* as well as full participation in the *profits of a lucrative enterprise.*

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CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS.

New Rules In Bengal.

The following rules for the classification and treatment of convicted and under-trial prisoners approved by the Government of Bengal are published for general information in the "Calcutta Gazette":—

CLASSIFICATION — CONVICTED PRISONERS.

I. All convicted prisoners shall be devided into three divisions, viz., I. II and III.

(1) Prisoners will be eligible for Division I, irrespective of their nationality, if—(i) they are non-habitual prisoners of good character; (ii) they by social status, education and habit of life have been accustomed to a superior mode of living; and (iii) they have not been convicted of —(a) offences involving elements of cruelty, moral degradation or personal greed; (b) serious or premeditated violence; (c) serious offences against property; (d) offences relating to the possession of explosives, fire-arms, and other dangerous weapons with the object of committing an offence or of enabling an offence to be committed; (e) abetment or incitement of offences falling within these sub-clauses.

DIVISION II.

Prisoners will be eligible for Division II irrespective of their nationality, who by social status, education and habit of life have been accustomed to a superior mode of living. Habitual prisoners will not be excluded automatically; the classifying authority will be allowed discretion to suggest their inclusion in this class on grounds of character and antecedents, subject to confirmation or revision by the local Government.

DIVISION III.

Division III will consist of prisoners who are not classified in Divisions I and II.

The Court, Sessions Judges, District Magistrates, Subdivisional Magistrates and Magistrates of the first class (the two latter through the District Magistrate) shall make the initial recommendation for classification in Division I or II to Government in the Political (Jails) Department by whom these recommendations will be confirmed or reviewed.

Pending the orders of Government on each case referred to them, convicted prisoners whose previous standard of living have been declared to be superior to the ordinary or who, while undertrial, have been classed as Division I "under-trial", shall, if they are none-habituals of good character and are not disqualified from being so classified by the nature of their offences, be treated as Division I convicts, but otherwise as ed prisoners whose previous standard of living has not been declared to be superior to the ordinary or who have been classed as Division II "undertrial" as Division III convicts (see rule 618).

Prisoners admitted to Divisions I and II, shall, where possible, be segregated in the manner indicated in Chapter XXXIV Rule 18 (3).

CLASSIFICATION OF UNDER-TRIALS.

(1) Under-trial prisoners shall be divided into two Division. viz., Division I 'under-trial' and Division II 'under-trial'. Division I 'under-trial' shall include all prisoners who by social status, education and habit of life, have been accustomed to a superior mode of living while Division II 'under-trial' shall include prisoners whose status and mode of living are not superior to the ordinary and who are consequently not eligible for Division I. The classification of under-trials will be done by the trying courts subject to the approval of the District Magistrate, or in the case of Calcutta, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and the previous standard of living will be the sole criterion.

(2) Division I 'under-trials' shall be kept separate from Division II under-trials."

(3) Under trial prisoners, both male and female, shall be strictly segregated from convicted prisoners, and arrangemests shall be made, where male under trial prisoners under the age of 21 are confined for separating them altogether from other prisoners, and for separating those of them who have arrived at the age of puberty from those who have not.

Every convicted criminal prisoner who is inadequately clad or is unable to obtain clothing from outside shall be provided with bedding and suitable clothing which shall sot be prison clothing by the Superintendent of the jail.

Division I 'under-trial' prisoner shall be given the diets prescribed for Division I and II convicts, and Divisions II 'under-trials' the diets prescribed for Division II convicts.

The following are the rules for the treatment of prisoners in Divisions I and II:—

DIVISION PRISONERS' ACCOMMODATION.

Prisoners in Division I shall, whenever possible be allotted cells allotted cells but except when imposed as a jail penishment, their imprisonment shall in no case involve anything in the nature of separate confinement.

FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT.

The cells allotted to Division I prisoners shall contain as their normal equipment, a chair and a table; a light for use at night until 10 p.m., aluminium feeding utensils, an iron cot, a thin mattress, two pillows, two sheets, four pillow cases, one or two blankets as may be required, a mosquito-net and a small hand mirror and comb. Each prisoner in this Division shall also be given a tooth brush, if required, and in addition may provide, at his own expense, such other furniture, bedding utensils, and hair oil, etc, as the Superintendent may approve as consistent with his ordinary habits and the accommodation of the jail.

TRAVEL IN CUSTODY.

When it is necessary for prisoners in Division I to travel in custody they shall be provided with intermediate class accommodation, unless they were accompanied by a Sergeant of Police, when they shall travel second class. If prisoners in this Division desire to travel by a higher class they shall be allowed to do so, provided they themselves pay all additional expense. If the journey involves a night in the train, prisoners shall be allowed to take with them their bedding and personal kit in the case of prisoners who are considered to be dangerous, a reserved compartment may be engaged. The subsistence allowance for Division I prisoners shall be Re. 1-3 per diem.

CLOTHING.

Each prisoner may wear his own clothing, provided that it is sufficient, fit for use and not objectionable; additional clothing may with the approval of the Superintendent be obtained of from time to time at the expense of psisoner This concession does not cover the wearing of political symbols. If the prisoner desires to have clothing at Government expense, he shall be provided with the clothing ant equipment prescribed for Division II convicts in Rule 1121. Soap shall be provided to enable the prisoners to wash their persons and clothes, but if they are not accustomed to wash their own clothes, the Superintendent will make arrangements for the regular washing of clothes without cost to the prisoners.

VISITORS.

A special Board of Visitors shall be appointed by Government for each jail containing Division I prisoners consisting of the District Magistrate (or in the case of Calcutta, the Commissioner of Police) and two non-official visitors specially appointed by Government. Other non-official visitor will not be permitted to inspect Division I prisoners or the wards or cells in which they are kept.

WRITING MATERIALS.

As a privilege the use of exercise books and pencils, or pen and ink, will be allowed, in addition to the books, magazines, and papers provided for in Rule 24 below. The exercise books should be ordinary school exercise books and the pages must be numbered; they should be periodically inspected to see that no pages are missing. The pages must not be used for writing letters.

CROPPING OF HAIR.

Division I prisoners are exempted from the operation of rule 660, subject to the provision that if the medical officer deems it necessary to clip the hair or shave the head of any prisoners, this shall be done on his written order entered in the prisoner's history ticket.

DIET.

Prisoners in Division I shall receive the diet prescribed in Rule 1057, but may also obtain at their own expense under the usual restriction and at the discretion of the Superintendent extra provisions of a simple character, excepting alcohol or spirituous liquor of any kind which will only be supplied the orders of the medical officer. The reasonable supply of cigarettes and tobacco may also be allowed at prisoners expense. The Superintendent should regard the scale prescribed in Rule 1057 as a guide and vary the diet sanctioned scale.

DIVISION II PRISONERS ACCOMMODATION.

Prisoners in Division II shall be given cellular accommodation, if available, under the same conditions as prisoners in Division I but otherwise association within the class at the discretion of the Superintendent.

FURNITURE.

Prisoners in Division II shall be provided with a thin mattress, one pillow, 2 bed sheets, 2 pillow cases, and a mosquito-net in addition to ordinary jail bedding. They shall also be given one chair, a small table, or shelf, and a light in their cells or wards until 10 p.m.

TRAVEL IN CUSTODY.

When it is necessary for prisoners in Division II to travel in custody, they shall be provided with intermediate class accommodation, unless they are accompanied by a sergeant of Police, when they shall travel second class. If the journey involves a night in the train, prisoners shall be allowed to take with them their bedding and personal kit. In the case of prisoners who are considered to be dangerous, a reserved compartment may be engaged. The subsistence allowance of Division II prisoners shall be Re. 2 per diem.

CLOTHING.

(1) Prisoners in Division II shall be furnished with the clothing and equipment prescribed in Rule 1121.

(2) Prisoners in Division II employed as convict overseers or warders shall be provided with suits of plain cotton drill instead of dasuti cloth, Those employed as convict warders shall also wear a blue cotton "pagri" on the helmet, a blue fringe on the "pagri" or a blue badge 2"x 2" on the right side of the cap.

(3) Prisoners in Division II of the A and B class shall wear distinguishing badges size 2"x2" in the right breast—green for "A" class and red for "B" class.

CLEANING OF CELLS, ETC.

Prisoners in Division II shall keep their cells or wards, utensils, clothing and bedding clean and neatly arranged and shall be allowed soap for washing their persons and clothes.

CROPPING OF HAIR.

Prisoners in Division II shall, subject to the provisions of Rule 660, have their hair cropped and their beards, whiskers and moustaches shaved.

DIET.

Prisoners in Division II shall receive the diet prescribed in Rule 1057. The Superintendent of the Jail should regard the scale prescribed as a guide, and vary the diet as much as possible within the sanctioned scale.

JAILS AND ACCOMMODATION.

(1) Prisoners in Divisions I and II shall ordinarily be confined in the Alipore Central Jail, the Suri Jail and the Dum Dum special jail but may also be imprisoned in any of the following jails or in such other jails as Government may, by a notification in the Gazette, from time to time, declare to be a receiving jail for prisoners of these classes:—Presidency, Alipore, Dacca Midnapore, Rajshahi, Darjeeling Chittagong, Howra, Ranpur, Berhampore and Assansol. Femal Berhampore and Assansol. Female prisoners in Divisions I and II shall usually be transferred to and detained in the Presidency Jail.

(2) When a prisoner is committed to a jail not declared to be a receiving jail under clause (1) above and is admitted to Division I or II, the question of his transfer shall be taken up without delay (vide Rule 835), but if he wishes to appeal he may be detained for 2 or 3 days to admit of his making arrangements with his legal advisers and friends. He shall not however be detained until the result of his appeal is known.

(3) Prisoners in Divisions I and II shall be kept in separate wards from those occupied by convicts in Division III, and prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment should be kept apart from those sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and short term prisoners from those sentenced to long terms.

TASKS.

The Superintendent of the Jail shall see that the tasks allotted to prisoners in Division I and II are assigned after due consideration on medical grounds and with careful regard to the capacity, character, previous mode of life, and antecedents of the prisoners.

ARTICLES SUPPLIED TO PRISONERS.

No article shall be passed for the use of a prisoner unless it has

(Continued on Page 10.)

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Well-known 'JALSICO' INDIAN PRODUCTS

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Disinfecting Fluids
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CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS

(Continued from page 2)

been quoted in his ticket, and passd by the Superintendent.

SEPARATE COOKING.

The diet of prisoners in Divisions I and II shall be cooked separately from that of prisoners in Division III.

INTERVIEWS.

A prisoner in Division I or II shall not be permitted to hold any interview during the period of his sentence, except in accordance with the following rules:—

(1) With the approval of the Superintendent a prisoner may be allowed to see a visitor once a a fortnight in the case of a Division I prisoner, or once a month in the case of a Division II prisoner, for the purpose of discussing family or domestic affairs.

(2) Such interviews shall be conducted in the presence of the tical questions will not be allowed.

(3) No one who has taken a prominent part in any political jailor; and the discussion of poliagitation in which the prisoner was concerned, or whose object is suspected to be to obtain an opportunity of publishing accounts of grievances in the press will be allowed to interview a prisoner.

(4) If matters discussed at interviews or the substance of letters received from prisoners is published the Superintendent shall report the matter to Government who will then decide if the privilege of interviews and communications shall be withdawn or not in the case of the particular prisoner concerned.

LETTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

No letters or communications from or to prisoners in Division I or II shall be permitted but well conducted I prisoners may be allowed to write and receive one letter to or from a near relation not more frequently than once a fortnight in the case of a Division I prisoner, or once a month in the case of a Division II prisoner, under the same conditions as those applicable to interviews. On urgent occasions, e.g., a death or serious illness in the family, this rule may be relaxed at the discretion of the Superintendent. The subject matter of all letters must be limited to private matters and there must be no reference to jail administration and discipline, to other prisoners or to politics. Such letters will be subject to the censorship of the Superintendent, who may, if he has any doubt regarding any letters, forward them to the Criminal Investigation Department for scrutiny. Similarly, that Department may call for the letters of any prisoner in Division I or II for examination.

BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS.

(1) Prisoners in Divisions I and II may be allowed to read books or periodicals from the Jail Library and may also be allowed to read books and magazines from outside subject to the approval of the Jail Superintendent, a larger allowance being made for Division I prisoners. If the Superintendent has any doubt as to the propriety of any book or magazine, he may refer the question to the District Magistrate or in the case of the Alipore Central and Presidency Jails, to the Chief Secretary. In special circumstances and with the previous approval of Government daily newspapers may be allowed to daily approval may be allowed to prisoners in Division I. Periodical news may be published in English or Bengali in the form of a jail newspaper at the expense of Government and supplied to literate prisoners in both Divisions I and II. If no jail newspaper is published or it is not possible to undertake its production, prisoners in Divisions I and II shall be supplied with a few copies of weekly newspapers from a list of newspapers to be approved by Government and subject to censorship when necessary by the Jail Superintendent as regards the matter contained in particular issues published.

(2) Every Christian prisoner in Division I or II shall be supplied with a Bible and Prayer Book of the denomination in which he belongs, and every prisoner of other religions shall be permitted to obtain and keep with him such religious books as he may desire.

EXERCISE.

All prisoners shall take such exercise daily in the open air as the medical officers consider necessary and under such regulations as the Superintendent shall prescribe.

OPENING OF BARRACKS.

The barracks and cells shall, subject to Rule 1188, be unlocked at dawn throughout the year. Twenty minutes before the opening of the barracks, the rising bell or gong shall be sounded and the watchman shall then rouse the prisoners. Every prisoner shall fold up his bedding neatly and shall remain quietly by his bed for the purpose of being counted before being taken out of the ward. The convict officers will ascertain if any prisoner is sick or wishes to see the medical subordinate.

LATRINE ARRANGEMENTS.

(a) Separate latrine accommodation shall if possible be allotted to prisoners in Divisions I and II Prisoners may, however, provide a chamber and a commode at their own expenses.

(b) After the ward has been opened, prisoners shall be allowed to go to the latrine in batches according to the accommodation in the latrine. Sick prisoners shall be seen by the medical subordinate in the ward.

(c) Every prisoner shall be allowed to remain at least five minutes in the latrine and longer, if necessary. Each latrine parade ought not to occupy more than half an hour; every latrine must therefore contain compartments in the proportion of 1 to 6 of the number of prisoners to use it, and the washing place contiguous to each latrine shall have one compartment to every four latrine seats.

BATHING AND WASHING ARRANGEMENTS.

(a) Separate bathing places shall be provided for prisoners in Divisions I and II. After the latrine parade, the prisoner shall go to the bathing places where prisoners in Division II shall wash their hands and faces and prisoners in Division I shall take their baths. The time allowed to Division I prisoners for bathing shall be such as to allow every prisoner ten minutes for bathing; if necessary, the prisoners will go in batches.

(b) After washing or bathing the early morning meal shall be distributed. At this time the Jailor shall arrange any alterations of the gangs that may be necessary, noting any change of work he may order in the prsoners' history tickets, or causing such entries to be made under his initials, and having the alterations entered in the gang books. (See Rule 775 regarding allotment of tasks.)

(c) On completion of the early morning meal, the prisoners shall be allowed to wash their hands after which the rolls shall be called and the prisoners shall go to their working places.

ORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

Prisoners in Divisions I and II shall at all times behave in an orderly way, but shall not be required to sit in files at meals nor salute officers and visitors, nor in the case of Division I prisoners to move in files. They shall, however, stand at attention in the presence of the Superintendent, the Jailor, the Deputy Assistant Jailor and the Medical Officer or a visitor, but are not required to display the palms.

DISPOSAL OF KIT.

Prisoners shall not be required to carry their kit with them. At working time the kit shall be left in the ward or cells in charge of a convict officer.

MIDDAY MEAL AND WASHING ARRANGEMENTS, ETC.

Prioners shall be given their meals in sheds or other suitable shelter. When the bell for the midday parade rings, the prisoners shall go to the feeding sheds. They shall then go to the bathing places as provided in Rule 28 (a) provided that prisoners in both Divisions shall now be allowed to bathe. After bathing they shall return to the feeding sheds and the meal shall be distributed under the superintendence of a convict officer. They shall wash their own feeding utensils, but the Superintendent can, at his own discretion, allow the employment of an ordinary prisoner for this purpose in the case of Division I pisoners. Prisoners in Divisions I and II cannot however be allowed to use other prisoners as their personal servants. Complaints about food shall be reported at once to the Jailor as provided in rule 650.

After the meal prisoners shall be allowed to go to the latrine as provided in Rule 27 (c). They shall then return to their ward or cells.

RESUMPTION AND CESSATION OF WORK.

Prisoners will resume work in the afternoon on the sound of a bell or gong and cease work when the gong is again sounded up in the evening and go through the same procedure as in the morning, except that bathing in the evening should not be insisted on except washing of hands, feet and face.

NIGHT LATRINE ARRANGEMENTS.

A night latrine shall be provided for each ward, and shall be screened off for purposes of decency. Prisoners shall use the night latrine for defalcation only when actually necessary, and, as a rule, it should only be used in cases of sickness. Any prisoner who uses the latrine at night shall be reported by the watchmen and dealt with as ordered in Rule 649. If he is found to be sick, he shall immediately be placed under medical observation apart from other patients.

Each cell is provided with two baskets, but these should not ordinarily be used except for the purpose of urination or otherwise used, the fact should be brought to the notice of the medical officer.

COMPLAINTS

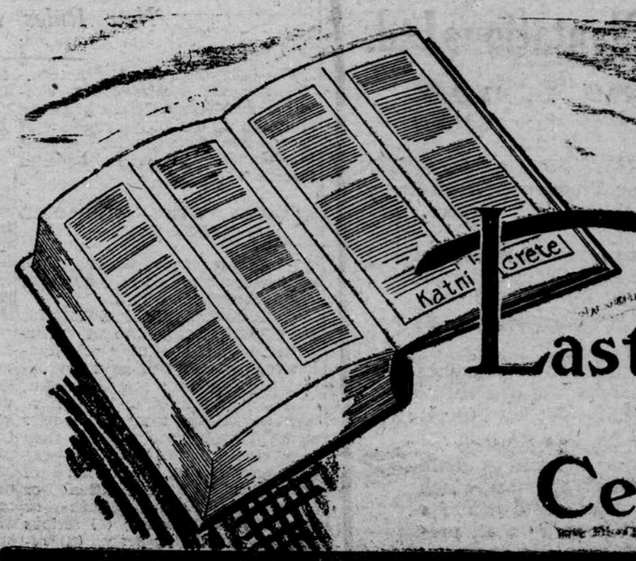
Parades will be held on Monday morning to hear complaints, but this does not preclude any prisoner from interviewing the Superintendent at other times with legitimate complaints.

SILENCE DURING WORK.

Silence shall be miantained during work except when any enquiry or instructions relating to work are necessary. All loud talking, singing or quarelling is prohibited, but out of working hours prisoners shall be permitted to converse quietly. Between lock-up and 10 p.m. prisoners may also read aloud from books provided from the Jail library.

MISCONDUCT.

Any act of misconduct on the part of a prisoner in Division I or II shall render him liable to the forfeiture of any or all of the concessions allowed by these rules for such period as the Superintendent may deem proper, in addition to any other punishment to which he may be liable under the Jail Code.



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The Hon. Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott.	The Hon. Mr. H. B. Clayton.
The Hon. Justice Sir Lalubhai Shah.	Sir E. J. Headlam.
The Hon. Mr. Justice E. M. Pratt.	Sir Lawless Hepper.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbarkhan.	Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar.
The Hon. Mr. Justice A. Kensington.	Sir J. C. G. Bowen.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Rao.	Sir Shapurji Billimoria.
The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha.	Sir Bisseradas Daga.
The Hon Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.	Sir Hormusji Wadia.
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...TED IN ENGLAND.)
... PASSENGERS
...ERVICE.
...AILINGS to PLY-
...LONDON CALLING
...LES (CALLING AT
...ERY ALTERNATE
...WEEK.)

...teamers.	Tons.
...LTAN x	20,952
...HI	16,650
...TUA §	10,946
...ROY of INDIA	19,648
...DRIN x	15,279
...AR-I-HIND	11,518
...WA*	11,300
...PUTANA	16,644
...DERA x	16,038
...PURA	16,601
...EDONIA §	11,120
...TUA	10,946
NARKUNDA *	16,572
VICEROY OF INDIA	19,648
RAWALPINDI x	16,697
KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
MOOLTAN x	20,952
RAJPUTANA	16,644
RANCHI *	16,650
RANPURA	16,601
MALOJA x	20,837
MANTUA	10,946
COMORIN *	15,279
VICEROY OF INDIA	19,548
NALDERA x	16,088
KAISAR-I-HIND @	11,518
MACEDONIA †	11,120
RANPURA @	16,601
NARKUNDA x	16,572
RANCHI @	16,650
MOLDAVIA §	16,556
MACEDONIA †	11,120
Viceroy of India @	15,648
MOOLTAN x	20,952
KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518

* All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.
x Through from Australia.
* Through from China.
with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd Cabin passengers.
† To Marseilles only.
@ These steamers will call at MONACO after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.
TO LONDON.
1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£82	£69	£71	£62
Return	151	144	126	108

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	93	88

TO MARSEILLES.
1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS 1931.

The "MOLDAVIA", 16,543 tons, carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 13th and Marseilles 20th March, due Bombay April 3rd.

The "Strathnaver", a new steamer of 21,100 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
Nov. 20th	DUMANA	8,427
Dec. 11th	DOMALA	8,422
1931. Mar. 26th	DUMANA	8,427
Apl 16th	DOMALA	8,422

SHIPPING.

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:—
Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£64	£60	£56
Return	£112	£105	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamers.	
Sept. 8	Gamaria*	Singapore & Japan.
11	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
20	Kidderpore*	Straits, China & Japan.
26	Morea	Colombo, China and Japan.
Oct. 10	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan.
Nov. 7	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China and Japan.
Dec. 5	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan.
1931. Jan. 2	Naldera	Colombo and Australia.
16	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan
30	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
Feb. 13	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan
27	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.

Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Sept.		
10th	Khandalla	East and South Africa via Marmagoa.
10th	Bankura	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
11th P.M.	Varela	K'chi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
13th	Chakla	Karachi via Dwarka P'under and C'Mandvi.
15th	Vita	Karachi via Porebunder Cutch Mandvi and Port Okha.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500. May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.-Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Honolulu Maru	10th Sept.	22nd Sept
Sumatra Maru	24th Sept.	8th Oct.
Hamburg Maru	9th Oct.	23rd Oct.
Burma Maru	25th Oct	8th Nov

For particulars apply to:—
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Telegrams:—"SHOSEN"
Box No. 855.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K.
LINE.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Tamba Maru	5845	2 Sept.	12 Sept.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	---	@23Sept
*Penang Maru	5214	17 Sept.	30 Sept.
Terukun Maru@	12000	---	5 Oct.
Kaga Maru	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Haku Un Maru	10500	---	@21 Oct.
*Malacca Maru	5374	16 Oct.	82 Oct.
Haruma Maru@	10500	---	4 Nov
TangoMaru	6893	30 Oct.	13 No.

* Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Kamo Maru	8000	4 Sept.	22 Sept
Katori Maru	10000	18 Sept	4 Oct
Kashima Maru	10000	2 Oct.	19 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Asama Maru	22000	18 Sept.	24 Sept.
Taiyo Maru	22000	28 Sept.	5 Oct.
Chinchibu Maru	22000	9 Oct.	15 Oct.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22927.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Sept. 9.
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £17.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £107-1/2.
National Bank of India £40-1/2.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £91-7/8.
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent £78.
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent £101-3/8.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £45-1/2.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £55-1/2.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £64.
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £88-1/2.
Consols 2-1/2 per cent £54-3/4.
War Loan 5 per cent £103-3/4.
Victory Bond 4 per cent £95.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, Sept. 10.
Castorseeds Delivery September. Opening Rs. 42/4, Highest Rs. 42/7, Lowest Rs. 41/12, Closing Rs. 42/6/6.
Castorseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 37/4, Highest Rs. 37/11, Lowest Rs. 37/-, Closing Rs. 37/4/6.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February. Opening Rs. 36/6, Highest Rs. 36/11, Lowest Rs. 36/-, Closing Rs. 36/3/6.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Sept. 9.
Spot Sheet, Standard, Ribbed [illegible] Spot Sellers 4-1/2d.

SPORTING GOSSIP.

—:o:—

SHARKEY TO MEET CARNERA.

Arrangements to stage a contest between Jack Sharkey and Primo Carnera in Chicago on September 29 have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion by both men agreeing to terms.

BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Clark McConachy, the New Zealand billiards player, will engage in his first match of the season against Davis, the English champion, at Cardiff, play beginning on September 29.

The New Zealander will play in the English championship.

WOMAN SWIMS DARDANELLES.

Miss Mercedes Gleitze, the famous swimmer, who recently swam the Dardanelles at its widest part where the current is strongest, is the first woman to accomplish the feat.

NEW HORSES FOR INDIA.

Mr. Pine has purchased JOCK SCOT, a promising stayer from Mr. M. R. Patel. The son of Captain Cuttle has won two races so far in Poona.

Recent importations from England are DOUGAL, a bay colt by D'Orsay—Grey Dawn and Tearful a brown colt by Stratford—Lacrimoso. The latter has been purchased by Mr. Kelso.

BOROTRA'S TENNIS FUTURE.

Jean Borotra has stated that his lawn tennis career is finished, so far as Davis Cup matches are concerned, but he will continue to play in the championships.

Most attractive of all players, Brootra is one of the most popular of Wimbledon players.

DR. PELTZER SUSPENDED.

Dr. Peltzer, the famous German athlete has been suspended by the Athletic Association for accepting money during his tour in Australia. It will be recalled that he visited India on a lecture tour recently.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

New York, Sept. 9.
To-day's closing.

October	11.16	plus .06
December	11.35	plus .13
January	11.47	plus .10
October (New contract)	10.97	plus .10
December "	11.13	plus .10
January "	11.20	plus .08
March "	11.38	plus .08
May "	11.56	plus .09
Middling Spot	11.20	

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 9.

October	10.09	plus .15
January	11.24	plus .14
Middling Spot	10.74	plus .14

NEW YORK.
New York 11.45 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October (New contract)	10.85	
January "	11.09	
March "	11.27	

New York 11. 55 a.m.

October (New contract)	10.83	
January "	11.12	
March "	11.29	

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 57,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain Nil.
Day's exports to the Continent 15,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 9.

	Opening.	Closing.	
September		5.92	plus .03
October	5.81	5.87	plus .03
November		5.88	plus .03
December		5.93	plus .05
January	5.92	5.97	plus .05
February		6.00	plus .05
March	6.01	6.07	plus .05
April		6.10	plus .05
May	6.10	6.16	plus .05
June		6.19	plus .05
July	6.17	6.24	plus .03
August		6.28	plus .07
September		6.30	plus .05
January, 1932		6.39	plus .07
Middling Spot		6.18	—.31

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Sept. 9.
Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 350 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 9.

Scinde, Fully Good	3.45	—.20
Scinde, Fine	3.70	—.20
Scinde, Superfine	3.30	—.20
Bengal, Good	3.20	—.20
Bengal, Fully Good	3.45	—.20
Bengal, Fine	3.70	—.20
Oomra, Good	3.45	—.20
Oomra, Fully Good	3.75	—.20
Oomra, Fine	4.05	—.20
Broach, Fully Good	4.15	—.20
Broach, Fine	4.40	—.20
Broach, Superfine	4.35	—.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 9.

November	9.04	plus .08
December	9.14	plus .07
January	9.20	plus .07
March	9.38	plus .06
May	9.56	plus .05
July	9.68	plus .06
F.G.F., Spot	9.95	—.45

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, Sept. 9.
Demand Bills [illegible]

ON THE FRONTIER.

—:o:—

Armistice For 3 Days.

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

The Chitral Relief Column has arrived at Sado.

The situation in Kurram is generally quieter on both Kharlachi and Peiwar Fronts though intermittent sniping continues. One Militia Sepoy was killed by sniping. Hostiles opposite Kharlachi are trying to open negotiations with the Assistant Political Officer.

No military operations took place yesterday. The situation at Kharlachi is quieter and part of the hostile lashkar appears to have withdrawn. The enemy is still occupying the Frontier.

No offensive air operations have been necessary by the Royal Air Force during the last few days, although during frequent patrols over Mohmand Territory aircraft has been consistently fired on from villages in Safi limits. On two occasions pilots have had an opportunity of retaliating with bombs and machine-gun fire against parties in the open who were seen to fire on the aircraft.

Further bombing on Khani Khel section has been suspended during an armistice of three days granted to the leading Maliks to arrange the terms of settlement. Aeroplanes patrolling each day over Waziristan, Tirah and Kurram districts have had little of importance to report.—A. P.

The picketing of the Modern High School continued till one o'clock when classes dispersed. The police arrested Bansidhar under Section 149 in connection with the previous incident and Ganesh Prasad, a former police clerk and four others under the Picketing Ordinance.—A. P.

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE.
New York, Sept. 9.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62 lb. Cargoes No offerings.
Barletta Russo, per 61½ lb. Cargoes 33/3 September quoted.
Wheat South Australian Parcels. 33 Afloat sellers.
Wheat choice white Karachi parcels, 32/9 September sellers.

JAVA SUGAR.—LONDON MARKET.
London, Sept. 9.
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta.
September, per cwts. 8/4.1/2.
Oct.-Dec. per cwt. 8/3.
C. & F. Bombay.
September per cwt. 8/4-3/4.
C. & F. Karachi per cwt. 8/4-3/4.
C. & F. Karachi.
September per cwt. 8/4-3/4.

—:o:—

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Sept. 9.
Fair Rio, Coffee (No. 7, quality) Spot 6-7/8.

LONDON SILVER.
London, Sept. 9.
Silver:—Market is very quiet.
Spot 16-5/8
Forward 15-5/8

LONDON GOLD.
London, Sept. 9.
Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4.4-11-7/3

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Sept. 9.
Interest, Day to Day Loans 1-7/8 per cent.
Interest, 7 Day's Market Loans 2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 Months 2-1/8 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 Months 2-15/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months 3-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 Months 3-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Sept. 9.

TT London on Berlin	20.41
TT London on Amsterdam	12.07-7/8
TT London on Brussels	34.86
TT London on Madrid	44.60
TT London on Milan	92.84
TT London on Berne	25.06
TT London on Paris	123.88
TT London on Prague	163.82

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Sept. 9.
Cottonseed Bombay, Ton:—Nominal Sept.-Oct. £6-2-6.
Castorseed Bombay, Ton:—Sellers Sept.-Oct. £14-17-6.
Rapeseed Toria, Ton:—Sellers Sept.-Oct. £13-2-6.

LINSEED.
London, Sept. 9.
Linseed, Calcutta Ton:—Sellers Sept.-Oct. £16-5-0.
Linseed, Calcutta Ton:—Sellers Oct.-Nov. £16-5-0.
Linseed, Laplata c.i.f. Ton:—Sellers Sept.-Oct. £14-17-6.
Linseed, Bombay, Ton:—Nominal Sept.-Oct. £17.0-0.

LINSEED OIL.
London, Sept. 9.
Linseed Oil, naked London Cwt.: Sellers Sept.-Dec. 29/9.
Linseed Oil, naked London Cwt.: Sellers Jan.-April 28/3.

LONDON METALS.
London, Sept. 9.
Copper Braziers £62-3/4.
Yellow Metal £60-1/2.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £14-1/4.
Corrugated Sheet 24 Gauge £11-7/8.
Chile Bars £[illegible]
English Ingot £135-1/2.

CLEARING STREETS OF DEAD BODIES.

—:o:—

In Unhappy Santo-Domingo.

LONDON, Sept. 9.
SANTO DOMINGO.

The Legislature has given the President the powers of "Dictator" to speed up rescue work. Civilians have been called up to assist convicts, firemen and police to clear the streets of dead bodies still being recovered. There is an outbreak of typhus. Medical supplies are running short. Many of the inujred are suffering from gangrene. Haiti Government is considering closing of the frontier. There was a riot on the waterfront when hungry victims attempted to raid relief supplies which were being unloaded. Soldiers had to coerce rioters who it is alleged have fasted since Wednesday.—Reuter.

RELEASED FROM NASIK JAIL.

—:o:—

A Satyagrahi Volunteer's Statement.

Jangram Agrawal, a volunteer of the B.P.C.C., No. 2842, who was released from Nasik Jail on Sept. 4 made the following statement regarding the treatment meted out to him just before his release

On September 4 when I was to be released Mr. Kishorilal Mashruwala who is lying in the Jail Hospital gave me some letters and asked me to take them to his people. He told me that he had a right to send those letters by post and I should show that to the jail officials and take them with me if they allowed. Some other friends also had given letters.

When I was about to be released. I was asked by the jail authorities to show the things I had with me. so I placed all the things before them. Then the Superintendent asked the Havildar to see if I carried any papers with me I presented the letters and asked the officers to see the letters and tell me what I could carry with me. Hearing this the police were ordered to take me away and remove my dhoti and see if there were any other letters. Accordingly the police took me to a room and forcibly removed my dhoti. Nothing was found by the police still they told the Superintendents that some letters were found. Afterwards all my things were forcibly removed. Some of my letters regarring business agains were also seized. I was then made to sign a form. As I do not know English I cannot say what the document I was made to sign meant. The Superintendent of jail then asked a police to take me to Nasik Station. The police gave me an inter class railway ticket to Bombay and left me.

NEW NORTHERN GOVERNMENT.

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Peking.—New Northern Government was formally inaugurated here to-day with picturesque ceremonies, recalling brilliant pageantry in pre-revolution days. General Yenhsi Chan took oath as President of State Council.

A general holiday was proclaimed throughout the territory owning allegiance to Northern Government.—Reuter.

Madras Enthusiasm for Legistures.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Sept. 9.

To-day's election to the local Legislature and Assembly for the City constituency have not evoked much enthusiasm and polling in all the thirty-two polling booths has been uniformally poor not more than thirty per cent. of the voters exercising their franchise. There has hitherto been no untoward incident and no excitement of any sort near the polling stations. Counting of votes will commence at Ripon Buildings to-morrow.—A. P.

Press Ordinance At Work.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Sept. 9.

Securities of Rs. 2,000 each have been demanded from Mr. Shivnarain Bhatnagar, Editor, Printer and Publisher of the Urdu Weekly "Bharat", and from Ala Press.

One Balkishan recently released from Montgomery Jail was arrested this morning from Congress Office and taken to Montgomery. It is reported that his arrest is in connection with a speech he made after his release at Montgomery. —A. P.

President Katol Congress Committee, Arrested

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Sept. 9.

Mr. Manikrao Nagorao Deshmukh, Malguzar of Kalmeshwar and other villages, President, Katol Taluka Congress Committee, and member, C. P. Marathi War Council, has been arrested for leading mass civil disobedience at Katol, Tahsil and breaking Forest Laws. He has been remanded till the 15th instant.

THE
Royal Yakuti
A WONDERFUL TONIC RESTORATIVE.
This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility aristocracy and gentry if this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire, to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 10 pills, Rupees Ten only.
DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).
Stocked by Messrs Kemp & Co. Ltd., Bombay.

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The book, which is a very complete and detailed account of the turbulent reign of the son and successor of Akbar based on original sources, runs over 500 royal 8Vo., pages, giving an accurate picture of the monarch and the Mughal Government. A book that was so well received by both European and Indian scholars on its first appearance, is found to be much more appreciated in its revised form. An exhaustive index and Appendices enhance the value of the book.
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"KAISER-I-HIND" ANNUAL.

—:o:—

SPECIAL 'NOWROZE' NUMBER.

"It is terrible, yet an ennobling, soul-stirring sight to watch the re-birth of a nation, to watch (and better still to help) this singing self realisation of a great people. For even impartial Englishmen have admitted that the National movement has now become a living force that cannot be ignored. It has swept the country with an intensity and vigour never before witnessed in the shape of a mass movement with amazing rapidity and surprising results."

Thus writes Miss Mithan A. Tata, Bar-at-Law, on "Our Indian Hypatias", in the "Kaiser-I-Hind" Nowroze Number at an unusually low price of annas eight only (ten annas for the mofussil). It is attractively got up and is full of interesting articles, English as well as Gujarati, on a variety of subjects. The number contains many illustrations, some of which are on art paper. A noteworthy feature of the illustrations is that one of them is a photograph of a design prepared and woven on cloth on a Jacquard Machine, by Mr. M. A. Gagrat.

Among other interesting articles in English, besides that of Miss Mithan Tata, and from the pen of Miss G. J. Bahadurji on "The Theatre in Europe and in India", Miss P. N. Nariman on "Parsis and the Independence of India", Dr. (Miss) Jerbanoo E. Mistri, on "Inter-marriages", Mr. D. R. D. Wadia on "The Storming of Churches", Mr. F. N. Mehta on "The Crusade of Conscience", Mr. C. D. Mahaluxmivala on "The Future of the Parsi Community in India", Mr. P. J. Taleyarkhan on "Some Experiences of a Judge", Mr. Jehangir M. Desai on "Gandhiji and Zoroaster", Mr. J. J. Vimadalal on "Wither?—and How?", and Editor's "On Freedom's Threshold".

Mr. B. Rama Rao, I.C.S., officiates as Joint Secretary, Industries and Labour Department, vice Mr. T. Ryan proceeding on six months' leave from October next. —A. P.

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BOMBAY, THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 11, 1930

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"UNREASONABLE DEMANDS OF CONGRESSS LEADERS

"They Are Put Forward Deliberately For Propaganda Purposes."

BREAKDOWN MAY GIVE A SLIGHT IMPETUS TO CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

But Congress Is Responsible For It, Say Govt. Of India.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Rugby.—Reference to the failure of unofficial efforts by the Moderate Hindus, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar, to persuade Congress leaders to call off the Civil Disobedience movement is made in the Government of India's weekly summary on the Indian situation. The failure is ascribed to the unreasonable and impracticable nature of the Congress leaders demands. The summary says:: "Apart from prejudicing certain issues, the first-rate constitutional importance of these demands most closely affect the financial interests of local Governments and represent an attempt to impose the views of one party without reference to the opinion of others and to the practical constitutional and financial considerations. In the third aspect they involve a recognition by Government of the action to restrict trade and the continuance of several main activities of the Civil Disobedience movement under official sanction.

"NOT PRACTICAL POLITICS."

The proposals, as a whole, are so far removed from practical politics as to suggest that they have been put forward deliberately for propaganda purposes. Intimation has been conveyed to those responsible for them that the discussion on the basis of the demands is impossible. At the outset the attitude of Government was made clear. Subject to the essential condition that the Civil Disobedience movement would be definitely abandoned, Government is prepared, firstly, to withdraw those emergency measures necessitated by the movement, secondly, Government will move local Governments to sympathetically review the sentences of imprisonment passed on persons convicted for offences connected with the Civil Disobedience movement; and, thirdly, to secure further fair and adequate representation at the Round Table Conference so that they would have full facilities for pursuing the constitutional course

IMPETUS TO C. D. MOVEMENT.

The breakdown of the conversations may give a slight and temporary impetus to the Civil Disobedience movement. On the other hand the conversations have been unscrupulously used in many parts of India as evidence that Government is anxious for settlement on any terms and have been employed to encourage volunteers to defy law, or for the assurance that prisoners would very shortly be released. This opportunity for organised misrepresentation has now been removed. It may also be expected that moderate opinion will recognise that while Government was right in affording all facilities to public spirited persons for the pursuance of any efforts they and Government made in the cause of peace, the responsibility for the breakdown of the conversations must be attributed to the extravagant and impractical attitude of the Congress.—B. O. W.

OFF TO FRANCE

H. H. Tukojirao Holkar with Lady Sharmistabai who sailed from Bombay on Saturday last. Inset their baby Raje Sharda.

INDORE MAHARAJA'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

—:o:—

Departure Of Tukoji Rao Maharaja.

ROYAL PRESENTS TO MRS HIRABAI

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Sept. 8.

The twenty-third birthday of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb was celebrated with great eclat at Indore last week. On the 3rd instant a public meeting was held in the Town hall of the citizens and speeches made congratulating the young Maharaja on his birthday. The sirdars and officials met in the Lalbaugh Palace where His Highness held a Nazur Durbar. The Divan was presented with a rich dress and a valuable necklace. The durbaris and officers received honors and titles. Dr. Hardi, the Maharaja's guardian and tutor, was awarded Rs. 36,000 and the honor of "Tazim" a very unique honor for a European official. The Divan gave an "At Home" in the evening which was attended by a large number of Europeans from the Residency, including the A.G.G. H. H. Tukojirao, the father of the Maharaja who happened to be present at Indore gave a banquet in honor of the birthday of the Maharaja.

ROYAL PRESENTS TO HIRABAI.

On Thursday and Sunday two command performances were given by Mrs. Hirabai Barodakers' Nutan Sangit Mandali in Maharaja's theatre. when the members of the Royal family an leading officers were present His Highness was much pleased with the performance especially the music and presented a rich dress and the amount of Rs. 2,000 to this Maharashtra prima-donna and also paid a tribute to her sisters.

H. H. Tukojirao Maharaja with his American wife Lady Sharmishta left Indore on last Friday. I hear he leaves Bombay quietly joining the steamer "Ranpura". Several new officers have joined the staff of the Ex-Maharaja.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S LEAFLETS.

One of your contemporaries not friendly disposed towards Swadeshi and Satyagrahi movements under the heading of "Congress Move in Indore nipped in the bud" published a manifesto of the State authorities giving their side of the case. As there is not a single independent paper published in Indore which could give the correct version of the Congress Committee the officers of that body had to issue leaflets in English which were freely distributed in the city in which the full details of the case against Mr. Jadia, the Secretary who was convicted by the District Magistrate of Indore, are given. It is a great pity that there are no independent journals for ventilating the grievances of the people and Indorians have now and then to resort to publishing leaflets. Last week the students of the Residency High School observed hartal on account of Gandhi day.

NAGPUR DISTRICT RAINLESS FOR FORTNIGHT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 6.

There has been practically no rain during the last fortnight throughout the District and crops are on the verge of failure if no rain were to fall within a period of nearly a week. The sky is cloudy and weather dull and enervative.

A GRIM TRAGEDY OF MISUNDERSTANDING

All-night Firing On Supposed Foe: 63 Casualties.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

According to a message from Buenos Aires it is now stated that seven persons were killed and 56 wounded in last night's outbreak which was apparently due to the terrible mistake by the troops supporting President Uriburu who, under the impression that the supporters of Irigoyan were preparing attack on the city, began firing while thousands of the population were deliriously celebating Uruburu's "coup d'etat". Guards at the post-office had extinguished the lights in the area around the building, and the guards at Government House believing that they heard enemy shell-fire began machine-gun fire on the Post Office and the Plaza.

Crowds fled panic-stricken, while thousands of hot-heads rushed for arms, ready to engage the supposed foe. During the confusion it was rumoured that the Navy was bombarding the capital, and shore-guns consequently fired on ships. Firing continued throughout the night. The morning found the city stunned by the tragedy of misunderstanding. All is now quiet, but the city will be administered like an armed fortress until all danger is averted. Four post-office clerks have been executed for firing on post-office guard from behind. Fifteen men, charged with looting, have been sentenced to death.—Reuter.

BRITAIN TO SUPPORT NEW GOVT.

—:o:—

Ex-President Irigoyen Rearrested.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

New York.—"New York Times" learns by wireless telephone from Buenos Aires that last night's disorders were due to the counter-revolt, attributed to Irigoyen's adherents, which broke out in various parts of the city apparently in accordance with an organised plot. At least 20 were killed and 200 wounded. Buildings were simultaneously set fire to all over city.

An order has been issued to rearrest Irigoyen who is lying ill, at Laplata barracks. 25 miles from the city and bring him immediately to the Buenos Aires Police Headquarters. Arrests have also been ordered of all Ministers, Senators and Leputies of Irigoyen Regime, also detention of Presidents of Committees of Personal or Irigoyen branch of Liberal Party.

JUNTA RULES.

A Ministry of Interior communique states that in view of action of armed civilians, everybody found carrying arms in public will be courtmartialled.

Message from Buenos Aires says that Argentina is now ruled by junta whose civilian members are wealthy aristocratic conservatives. Thus the control of affairs is once more in the hands of landowners as before the election of Irigoyen fourteen years ago.

BITTER PILL.

Washington.—Speculation is rife as to what effect Argentine revolution will have on business and other relations between Argentina and the United States, which have in recent years been none too amicable. The existing harmony between Great Britain and Argentina and the latters' inclination to trade with Britain constitue an hard pill for Washington to swallow, while numerous other recent disturbances in Latin America are disquieting American business interests.

BRITAIN'S SUPPORT.

Buenos Aires.—Commercial circles anticipate early reorganisation of the finances under the new Government and with good harvest the prospects of rapid commercial improvement is anticipated. It is strongly urged in business circles that Great Britain should be the first country to recognise new Government.—Reuter.

MYTERIOUS HEAVY CANNON FIRING.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

NEW YORK.

A message from Buenos Aires states that no explanation is yet available of the mysterious heavy cannonfiring and fusillading in the neighbourhood of Government House last evening. Fifty people were injured but the public is apparently ignorant of the reason for this outbreak. President Uriburu issued statement at midnight saying that there was no cause for alarm and denied reports that several regiments had risen in revolt against the new Government. Later telephone messages state that a great fire has started near Government House. The armoury on Callecangallo appears to be burning. Firing has ceased and heavily armed guards have been posted about the capital.

A message from Montevideo says that a revolutionary movement has broken out in the Brazilian State of Rio Grande do Sul. The Uruguayan Government has sent troops to Frontier to protect Uruguayan neutrality.—Reuter's.

IRIGOYEN TO STAY IN INFANTRY BARRACKS

Buenos Aires.—The arrest of Irigoyen is authoritatively denied It is stated that Government has consented to his request to be allowed to stay in infantry barracks

The new Government made a imposing display of cavalry, infantry, artillery and aeroplanes in the city to-day. Pedestrians were cleared from streets. All transport is under Government control. Offences against martial law are being punished with Draconian severity.—Reuter.

KARACHI MUSLIM PICKETER FLOGGED.

—:o:—

For Snatching Liquor Bottle.

HUNGER STRIKE IN KARACHI JAIL.

(From A Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Sept. 9.

For the first time since the present movement began in Sind a political worker been punished with flogging. Husseinbux, a Muslim Satyagrahi volunteer of Karachi was sentenced to-day to 12 stripes for the "offence" of snatching a bottle of liquor from a customer. The charge under which Husseinbux was tried was one of theft. He bore stripes cheerfully.

YOUNG STUDENT JAILED.

Sjt. Shewak Motwani, second, editor of the "Sind Satyagraha Bulletin" a student in B.A. Class was to-day sentenced six months' rigorous imprisonment for publication of the "Bulletin" without giving declaration. He was put "C" class.

Sjt. Poonabhai Mamiya, Municipal Councillor, Karachi, who was sentenced last Friday to four months' rigorous imprisonment for selling contraband salt on May 23 was again tried to-day and sentenced to three months' rigorous for selling salt on May 24. He told the court that he sold salt on only one of the above two days, viz., 23rd. The Magistrate replied he could not help matter now.

POLICE DISBELIEVED.

Swami Shivanand who was also prosecuted to-day under Salt Act on a charge of preventing police from removing a bag of contraband salt was acquitted. He denied being member of a party of volunteers who were resisting the seizure of salt and pointed great discrepancies in the prosecution evidence which was disbelieved by the Magistrate.

Dr. Vatanmal Gidvani, President Thar Parkar District Congress Committee and member of Sind Satyagraha Committee. was today arrested and tried at Hyderabad, under Section 117 I.P.C. read with Picketing Ordinance and sentenced to ten months' rigorous imprisonment.

Principal S. C. Shahani has been declared elected to Legislative Assembly from Sind Non-Mohamedan constituency.

PROGRAMME STIFFENED.

Consequent to recent repression, Karachi Satyagraha Committee has decided to stiffen the organisation. The local "War Council" and all other subsidiary councils have been abolished and all powers delegated to one dictator, Seth Sunderdas.

HUNGER-STRIKING.

All "A" and "B" class political prisoners in Karachi Jail has been taking "C" class food in sympathy with "C" class political prisoners Some other "C" class prisoners including Poonabhai have gone on hunger-strike, since the last few days for having been confined in the same room with ordinary criminals.

LONAVALA TOWN CONGRESS COMMITTEE

—:o:—

The Secretary Town Congress Committee Lonavla writes:—

I find from the "Times of India" of 3rd instant, that Mr. S M. Mobin, President of the Congress Committee, Khandala, Shankarlal Thakkar, Vice-President an Sadashiv Thomi, a member who were charged under Section 17(2) of the C. L. A. Act for continuing to be members of an unlawful association, and who were tried before the District Magistrate at Poona on the 1st instant tendered an apology and gave an undertaking that they would not take part in the Civil Disobedience movement. In this connection. I have to point out these gentlemen had tendered their resignations as early as the 23rd of the last month, and had no right to make any statement in their capacity as Congress office bearers. Their resignations are on record of the Lonavla Town Congress Committee. The statement made by these gentlemen, are statement made in their personal capacity, and have nothing to do with the said Congress Committee.

I am writing this to remove any misunderstanding that may arise from the report

CONGRESS[illegible] TIES H[illegible]

—:o:—

Amraoti [illegible] Arreste[illegible]

DOCTOR AND [illegible] AS "C" CLASS [illegible]

(From A Corres[illegible]ent.)

AMRAOT[illegible] Sept. 3.

Sjt. M. G. Deshmukh[illegible] an enthusiastic student of King Edward College, Amraoti was arrested at Chincholi (Taluka-Da[illegible]yapur) under 117 I.P.C. Sjt. Kalpanath Sharma was arrested along with him and taken to El[illegible]chpur for trial.

"C" CLASS FOR DOCTOR AND LAWYER.

Heavy sentences of 13 months' R. I. and Rs. 250 fine in default 4 months' R.I. and 10 months R. I. were passed against Dr. Paturkar Secretary, District Congress Committee Amraoti and Sjt. Kave, pleader, Ellichpur, respectively. Both of them were awarded "C" class. The trial of Sjt. Pannalal Singall is postponed.

Realisation of fines is now being carried on.

Palm-tree-felling will be began at numerous places throughout the District shortly.

BOYCOTT MOVEMENT TELLS.

For sticking a poster—"Boycott British Goods" on his own house. The Secretary, Nagar Congress Committee (Mahauli Jahagir) was beaten. Also Police have prohibited "Prabhat Pheries", at Chandur Bazar since 3rd of this month.

FOREST SATYAGRAHA IN ALIBAG.

—:o:—

Cattle Seized

(From A Correspondent).

ALIBAG. Sept. 9.

As a sequel to the villagers' refusal to pay the grazing fees, cattle are being impounded. Out of 14 cattle seized at Wadgaon, only two were released., being milk-yielding she-buffaloes. Four cattle were seized, in face of the fact that they were grazing in the owners' compound.

In the sensational rioting case, against Mr. Godbole and nine others, the prosecution evidence is over. Statements of the accused will be recorded to-day.

BENARES UNIVERSITY STUDENTS JAILED.

SIX MONTHS R. I. FOR PICKETING WAREHOUSE.

(From A Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 6.

A batch of Six volunteers students of the Benares University headed by Sjt. Ram Nath Pathak, Messrs. Ganesh Singh, Ram Pad. Kirtan and Rastogi, Sukhdev (Burma), Sidheshwar Pad was arrested in Maholla Tahsil District Hamirpur on the 28th while forming a cordon at the Warehouse. They were tried in Hamirpur and sentenced to six months R.I. under the Picketing Ordinance, and are placed in "C" Class. They are all in Hamirpur Jail at present.

MIRABEN AT COCANADA.

DISTRIBUTES GOLD MEDALS TO SPINNING EXPERTS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Sept. 9.

Coconada: Miss Miraben of the Sabarmati Ashram arrived here on the 8th inst. from Rajahmundry. She delivered a public lecture on 'Khadi' in the Townhall held on the 8th inst., and distributed gold medals to winners in the spinning competition. After visiting the Gandhi Charkha School, here, and the Charkha Sangha she entrained at Samalkota for Calcutta.

Ravings Of "D. T."

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The "Daily Telegraph" in an editorial declares that Mahatma "Gandhi's impossible terms" read so much like proposals of a lunatic that the Viceroy was justified in inferring that they were a deliberate piece of propaganda. The paper concludes that one thing at least has been established, namely, that those were mistaken who held it vital to secure Congress representation at the Round Table Conference; but this is rather a gain than loss, for there is no proper place in discussions aiming at practical and rational results for those whose whole policy is simply fanatical unreason.—Reuter.

BELGAUM POLICE DETAIN GANAPATI PROCESSION.

Public Squats On Road Peacefully.

DIST. MAGISTRATE WITHDRAWS POLICE LATER.

(From A Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, September 8.

On Saturday last all Ganpati idols were as usual brought to the Maruti Temple. A huge procession, consisting of more than 15,000 people was about to start. Police Officers, and a full police force armed with lathis and rifles arrived on the scene, and demanded the Police pass, permitting the procession. Sjt. Jawaharlal Pathak refused to take such a permission. On this the police obstructed the processionists, which peacefully squated on the ground for an hour. The news spread in the suburbs and thousands joined the procession but perfect peace prevailed.

The District Magistrate arrived but seeing the crowd peaceful withdrew the police. The procession then started, and reached the place of immersion.

On Sunday the 7th instant Prabhatferis of Belgaum, Shahapur, Wadagaon State jointly marched to Hosur as previously arranged for the Flag Salutation ceremony. All lanes were beautifully decorated, and the National Flag could be seen on all houses.

Sjt. Shantrao Garagatti, hoisted the Flag amidst applause. The ceremony being over, all returned home.

But the Wadgaon Ferl was obstructed by the state police, and three volunteers were arrested. A crowd soon gathered and demanded the release of the volunteers, which appeal was responded to by the State officials and the volunteers were released.

LORD HARRIS' TRIBUTE TO AUSTRALIAN TEAM.

—:o:—

Better Team Has Won.

TEST MATCHES AND TIME-LIMIT.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Rugby.—All members of the Australian Cricket team were present at a farewell dinner in their honour given by the President of the Marylebone Cricket Club last night. Lord Harris, the veteran cricketer, warmly congratulated the Australians on their victory, and said that there was little doubt that they were the better team. He also expressed the view that in the face of the demand for brighter cricket, test matches played without time-limit were unlikely to prove attractive in England. The Australian Captain, Woodfull, expressed appreciation of the wonderful time his team had been given everywhere in the homeland.—B. O. W.

Mr. C. M. GANDHI WITHDRAWS CANDIDATURE.

(Through the Publicity Bureau.)

SURAT. Sept. 7.

Mr. Chunilal Maneklal Gandhi, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, who is one of the four candidates for the Bombay Legislative Council, has resigned. In his letter to the constituency he states that in view of the deplorable incidents that took place on the 2nd instant he has decided to withdraw his candidature and the voters therefore need not trouble to visit the polling station on his behalf.

The case against Mr. Ratanlal Khandvala, President, and Mr. Ratilal Jarivala, Secretary, has been fixed on the 17th instant.

NEW RANPUR ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

Mr. Amratlal Thakkar Made President.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 9.

After the arrest and conviction of the first Ranpur Enquiry Committee, the Gujarat Congress Committee, it is understood, has appointed another Committee with Mr. Amratlal Thakkar as President and Mr. Jayantilal Thakore, Mr. Nandlal Shah, pleaders and Mrs. H. M. Desai as members. The Committee will start after the 15th instant.—A. P.